

Herald

Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp. 57-60 (14-16). **YESTERDAY:** Partly cloudy, Temp. 58-62 (15-18). **LONDON:** Partly cloudy, warmer. Temp. 55-56 (13-17). **ROMA:** Partly cloudy, yesterday's temp. 57-59 (14-16). **CHANNEL:** Moderate to rough. **ROME:** Sunny, periods. Temp. 57-59 (14-16). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy, Temp. 63-65 (17-19). Yesterday's temp. 64-66 (18-20).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

No. 27,768

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1972

Established 1887

Deputy Quits Coalition

Brandt Setback In State Ballot

By David Binder

BONN, April 23 (UPI)—An overwhelming Christian Democratic party victory in the Baden-Wuerttemberg state election and the defection of a liberal Free Democratic party Bundestag deputy to Bonn placed Chancellor Willy Brandt's government in new peril tonight.

The Christian Democratic Union, dominant in the southwestern state throughout the postwar period, got its highest percentage of the vote ever in the state, 53.1 percent.

But government circles were as much if not more dismayed by

the defection of Wilhelm Helms from the liberal Free Democrats' Bundesrat faction. He indicated that he would apply for membership in the Christian Union.

The 48-year-old Lower Saxon farmer's move reduced Mr. Brandt's parliamentary majority to 249, exactly the number of votes required to govern and to push through his Ostpolitik program of normalized relations with the Communist nations of Eastern Europe.

The 1970 Moscow and Warsaw goodwill treaties signed by Mr. Brandt and his Free Democratic partner, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, come up for crucial ratification votes in the Bundestag in 10 days.

But it may be that the CDU, buoyed by its election victory and the reduced government majority, could try to bring down the Brandt-Scheel coalition with a no-confidence vote in the federal budget debate that starts here Wednesday. The CDU has 246 votes.

By James Goldsborough PARIS, April 23 (UPI)—France approved enlargement of the European Economic Community today and the "new perspectives" opening to Europe in a referendum marked by record numbers of abstentions and an unexpected low in the actual margin of victory.

With all but a handful of precincts reported, abstentions were 39.6 percent or 18 percent higher than the historical average for French elections.

The government, which had been hoping to approach an absolute majority of 50 percent approval, could do no better than 36.7 percent. The "no" vote, which had been backed exclusively by the Communists among the major parties, was 17.1 percent. Blank ballots were running at 7.2 percent, also a new high.

Francine Marcellin, the Interior Minister, announcing the results late tonight, said that the "unusually large numbers" of "no" votes were due to efforts of the political opposition and some social discontent—mainly among small shopkeepers, farmers and unions.

He said, however, that under the law only "yes" and "no" votes are counted, and that by that reckoning the referendum was approved by 67 percent to 33 percent.

The results were far from the success President Georges Pompidou had wanted. The record numbers of abstentions—French election said the highest since universal suffrage was begun in 1945—and blank ballots indicated a substantial boycott of the vote, despite Mr. Pompidou's appeals for a "massive approval" that would reinforce his own and French authority inside the new 10-nation community.

Among early comments from Socialists, former Premier Edgar Faure's was probably closest to the truth: "It is not a triumph," said Mr. Faure. "I don't know if it is a success, but it is not a disaster."

Technically, the referendum was to approve the treaties admitting Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark into the Common Market. But Mr. Pompidou had also asked for approval of the "new perspectives" opening to the enlarged community, and had indicated this would increase his personal authority in moving Europe down the road to confederation.

Never before, in the five previous referendums held during the Fifth Republic, had abstentions gone over 24.4 percent, and never had the blank ballots gone over 4.2 percent; both these figures having been reached during De Gaulle's 1962 referendum on direct presidential election.

It was still too early to say precisely what contributed to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Italian Police Fight Leftists; Neo-Fascist Rallies Attacked

Leftists battled police after trying to break up a rally led by the neo-Fascist party secretary, Gino Almirante.

Others were hurt in a fight after a political rally at Viterbo, north of Rome, led by Adm. Gino Brindelli, who quit as NATO naval commander in the Mediterranean to run for parliament as a neo-Fascist candidate.

Police broke up a street battle at Reggio Calabria, where neo-Fascists tried to halt a Socialist party rally.

They threatened a further 72-hour strike if their demands were not met.

The doctors are protesting examinations that they must take during their career to move up in the medical hierarchy. They want them abolished.

At Udine, in northeast Italy, several persons were injured when



PROMOONADE—Apollo-16 lunar module pilot Charles M. Duke jr. walking toward a giant boulder in the North Ray Crater region of the Descartes mountains yesterday during third and final day of moon explorations. Associated Press

After Three Scientific Excursions

Astronauts Blast Off From the Moon

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 23 (UPI)—Astronauts John Young and Charles Duke blasted off the moon today on the first stage of their return to earth.

The successful moon launch came at 7:36 p.m., Houston time, (0126 GMT Monday) under the eye of the television camera mounted on their lunar rover, left behind with much other equipment. It took them into a polar orbit designed for rendezvous with their command ship piloted by Thomas K. Mattingly.

They had returned to their lunar landing craft Orion at 1009 GMT Sunday from a five-hour moon excursion during which they visited a huge crater and saw boulders three stories high. It was their third extensive trip over the surface.

They covered 6.8 miles, boosting the rover's total estimated mileage to 15.6, compared to 17.3 on Apollo-15 last summer.

Deepest Crater

On their third trip, the Apollo-16 moon walkers drove to the rim of the deepest crater man has ever looked into on the moon today and collected rock specimens blasted out of the lunar crust.

Capt. Young and Col. Duke reached the boulder-strewn rim of 400-foot-deep North Ray Crater, after a 35-minute, three-mile drive from their landing craft.

"Man, does this thing have steep walls!" Young said. "I'll tell you, I cannot see to the bottom of it, and I'm as close to the edge I'm going to get."

Both men were affable but sounded much more businesslike and less jocular than on their first two trips.

Since this was their third trip, they put the practice of the past two days to good use and got everything ready more quickly for their ride.

The growing Soviet concern for the future of its treaty with Bonn was reflected today by the unusual attention given the ratification problem in the central press here. In a separate article, Pravda declared that the Christian Democrats should be aware of the responsibility they will have to bear for the consequences of their "game of staking everything" on hindering ratification.

It was still too early to say precisely what contributed to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

They approached speeds of seven miles per hour during their ride.

One of Capt. Young's last chores on the moon, after he loaded the cargo of rock and soil samples aboard the landing craft, was to drive the rover to a point where its color television camera could relay pictures of Orion's lift-off.

While the two men on the moon were making their final exploration, Col. Mattingly in the command module fired its engine to maneuver Casper into a better position for docking with Orion.

The docking is to take place at 0817 GMT tomorrow, and Capt. Young and Col. Duke are to start immediately transferring equip-

ment and lunar samples in the command module.

While his crewmates explored the surface today Col. Mattingly, from the command ship, spotted the first lava flow seen by man on the moon's far side.

Other events on tomorrow's schedule call for jettisoning the lunar lander to crash on the moon's surface about 2100 GMT and ejecting a scientific satellite at 2154.

The astronauts are scheduled to fire Casper's engines at 0216 GMT Tuesday to pull the spacecraft out of lunar orbit and place it on the homeward path to earth. Midcourse corrections may be necessary, and the Thursday splashdown in the Pacific is scheduled for 1941 GMT.

Capt. Young climbed down the nine-rung ladder of Orion today at 1533 GMT and was followed two minutes later by Col. Duke.

The astronauts, their space suit grimy from 14 1/2 hours of moonwalking Friday and yesterday, loaded cameras and rock-collecting gear on their electric chair before heading north.

A television picture of the landing site was flashed back to earth at 1646 GMT. The sun was higher in the sky today, and surface temperatures in the sunlight had climbed to 185 degrees Fahrenheit.

"It's going to be hot out there," Capt. Young told Col. Duke before stepping out on the moon.

The objective of today's trek to North Ray Crater was to find chunks of lava that scientists believe formed undulating Cayley Plains 3.5 to four billion years ago. The crater seemed deep enough to have penetrated the overlying blanket of dirt and rock debris and cut into the Cayley formation.

The astronauts collected an estimated 123 pounds of rock and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

British Man, Woman Row Across the Pacific

BRISBANE, Australia, April 23 (AP)—Two Britons, John Fairfax, 33, and Sylvia Cook, 32, stepped ashore on Australia's central Queensland coast yesterday after rowing 8,000 miles north of here, after a voyage lasting just four days short of a year.

Mr. Fairfax, nursing a 10-inch gash from a shark bite in his right arm, said: "We would like showers, some breakfast—and I'd like a can of beer."

Not Sighted in Months

Their 35-foot boat had not been sighted since Feb. 23, when they were 200 miles east of the Solomon Islands. At one stage, officials feared they had been overwhelmed by the cyclones that have swept the southwest Pacific since November, and they said they had encountered two.

"We've been through hell," Mr. Fairfax said, "but it's worth it to get here."

The two, who left San Francisco last April 26, were to have rowed across the Pacific. Mr. Fairfax threatened a further 72-hour strike if their demands were not met.

The doctors are protesting examinations that they must take during their career to move up in the medical hierarchy. They want them abolished.

At Udine, in northeast Italy,



"... GENTLY DOWN THE STREAM"—British adventurer John Fairfax and companion Sylvia Cook.

rowed the Atlantic alone, from the Canary Islands to Florida, in 1969.

Miss Cook met Mr. Fairfax when she answered an advertisement for financial backing for the trip. She was a secretary in a London art gallery and her only rowing experience had been a few short trips on

the Thames. She has never learned to swim.

They denied any plans to marry.

"He would make an appalling husband," Miss Cook said. "Who wants a husband who goes off on jaunts like this?"

They said they got along perfectly on the 2,000-mile journey.

"Why not?" Mr. Fairfax asked. "We are civilized and sensible."

"And we don't talk very much," Miss Cook added.

Later, Mr. Fairfax said: "It was a miserable journey. I don't care if I never touch another car. Have another journey in mind but it won't involve any rowing."

Both appeared to be completely relaxed and cheerful.

"No one need have worried about us," Mr. Fairfax said. "At no time did we think the journey would come to an untimely end. We are lucky people—and experts on survival."

"I do it for kicks, not for money," he continued. "Some people turn to drugs for thrills ... I turn to adventure for mine. That is what I will be until I die—an adventurer."

Mr. Fairfax said the trip had been "far worse" than his solo transatlantic journey in 1969.

The Pacific trip was marred after five weeks, when bad weather forced them to drift down California and finally land and rest in a hospital in that state. Then they put out again on the trip they had thought would take six to eight months.

The boat carried stocks of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

An Loc Force Again Rebuffs Enemy Attack

By Malcolm W. Brown

SAIGON, April 23 (UPI)—The besieged provincial capitol of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, was shelled for three hours and was attacked by enemy infantry from four sides today but was continuing to hold out. No important change in the situation was reported.

The situation in South Vietnam's Central Highlands, adjoining the Laotian and Cambodian frontiers, appeared to be deteriorating; however, it was learned here that virtually an entire South Vietnamese battalion had been eliminated there in the last two days, partly by desertion.

At An Loc, intense shelling began at sunrise and continued for three hours. Then North Vietnamese units in what military observers described as company strength attacked from four sides. Each North Vietnamese company has about 120 men.

The ground attacks, which were described as probes, were not supported by enemy tanks, military sources said.

40 Wounded Removed

Four South Vietnamese helicopters succeeded in landing at the town, bringing in supplies and evacuating 40 wounded soldiers.

In the afternoon, sporadic enemy shelling resumed, but enemy pressure appeared to have dwindled. Air strikes over the An Loc area were badly hampered by poor weather.

A few miles south of An Loc, South Vietnamese units reportedly clashed with the North Vietnamese and said they had killed 40 enemy soldiers.

Among the other developments were these:

• It was learned that South Vietnam is shifting its forces rapidly to keep pace with the various facets of the North Vietnamese offensive. The 11th airborne Battalion—more than 600 men—has been moved from the Central Highlands to the Saigon area, which is believed now to be directly threatened. The highlands area was strengthened by moving the 5th Ranger Group—three battalions of some 600 men each—from the northernmost part of South Vietnam to Pleiku. The move reflects confidence that the north, where the enemy offensive began March 21, is out of danger for the moment.

• In a move related to the An Loc battle, enemy forces shelled the town of Dau Tieng, 34 miles northwest of Saigon, and enemy forces were reportedly building up rapidly in Tay Ninh and other provinces adjoining Binh Long, the province of which A Loc is capital.

• U.S. bombers reportedly have begun attacking bridges along Highway 1 in southwest Cambodia to obstruct the heavy flow of enemy troops and materiel into the An Loc battlefield. Intelligence sources have reported that the entire Cambodian province of Stav Rieng has fallen to the North Vietnamese.

• A Viet Cong flag and a peace banner flew atop the stadium's flagpole.

In Los Angeles, a crowd estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 marched along Wilshire Boulevard, chanting anti-war slogans, and then rallied at MacArthur Park.

The mile-long column took up four lanes of Los Angeles' most fashionable street. It included a contingent of several hundred Chicano, accompanied by a mariachi band, chanting "La raza, la guerra no," meaning "we are not all" as a group of Chinese.

Smaller protests took place in Chicago, several state capitals and a handful of universities.

They included about 500 young people who placed a grass hut and 20 white crosses symbolizing a military graveyard outside a meeting of the state Democratic platform convention in Ames, Iowa.

Today, a Vietnam veteran dressed in full battle gear and waving the medals he won in action, entered a Catholic church in Atlantic, Iowa, during a mass

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

New Attacks, 2 More Deaths End Violent Week in Ulster

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, April 23.—Two deaths, widespread fighting and militant rhetoric marked the end today of Northern Ireland's bloodiest week since the upsurge of five militiamen by land mines, sniping at another paramilitary unit, the destruction of 20 shops by a car bomb, a rock fight between Catholics and Protestants in Lisburn and

After 3 Scientific Excursions**Astronauts Blast Off From Moon**

(Continued from Page 1) soil samples on their first two excursions, and ground controllers say they could add another 100 pounds today.

Before driving away from the landing site, Col. Duke looked

around and said, "Man, the old U.S. flag looks colorful." The astronauts deployed the flag near Orion Friday.

The astronauts started their drive at 1640 GMT, and Capt. Young told ground controllers



Associated Press

Orange Juice May Linger In Memories of Astronauts

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 23 (AP)—Some memories of the moon may fade in time. But the Apollo-16 astronauts will always remember the orange juice.

Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke Jr. landed on the moon with a helmet full of the sticky stuff. Then Capt. John W. Young got a distressing stomach reaction from it.

Although he was raised in the Florida orange belt at Orlando, Capt. Young swore with what, for reasons of propriety can only be called considerable emphasis, that he would never, but never, drink it again.

Just before today's third venture out of the lunar lander, Col. Duke told Capt. Young in disgust: "Well, I got an ear full of orange juice again." The astronauts drink through a tube, which apparently slipped back into Col. Duke's helmet.

Earlier, unaware that his words were flowing back to mission control, Capt. Young had told Col. Duke what the juice was doing to him.

Got 'Em Again

"I got 'em again," he said. Then, his voice rising, "I got 'em again, Charlie! I don't know what the hell gives 'em to me! I think it's acid in the stomach!"

"It probably is," Col. Duke agreed.

"I mean, I haven't eaten this much citrus fruit in 20 years," said Capt. Young. "And I'll tell you one thing, in another 12 [censored] days, I ain't ever eating any more. If they offer to serve me potassium with my breakfast, I'm going to throw up."

"I like an occasional orange. I really do. But I'll be damned if I'm going to be buried in oranges."

Then mission control came in. "Do you guys know you got a hot mike?"

"No-o-o!" exclaimed Capt. Young. "How long we had that?"

"It's been on through the debriefing."

"Oh," came a subdued reply. The orange juice, spiked with potassium to give the astronauts chemical balance in the weightless environment of the moon, first came drastically into the picture when the lunar lander separated from the command ship.

"The only thing bad about it," Col. Duke remarked at the time, "is I got a helmet full of orange juice."

His microphone had become entangled with a straw-like device through which the astronauts drink the juice stored in the front of their space suits. It killed Col. Duke's helmet, coated his glasses, and drifted around in the zero gravity of the cabin.

The next morning on the moon—again with a hot mike—the subject came up again.

"I got to get this orange juice off me," Col. Duke said.

"You—" replied Capt. Young. "I told you to do that last night."

Speed Record On Moon Set

HOUSTON, April 23 (Reuters)—Astronaut John Young today laid claim to the lunar landspeed record.

Zipping down a 15-degree slope from the rim of North Ray crater, he reported: "We just set the world's speed record, Houston—17 knts per hour on the moon...the new moon-speed record."

"Well, let's not set any more," cautioned Mission Control. Officially, the top speed of the Rover is 12 knts per hour on the flat.

the car's navigation system appeared to be working today. It had failed during the last leg of yesterday's drive.

Today they were cleared for a five-hour excursion, instead of the seven hours originally planned.

Yesterday the two Apollo-

16 moon walkers nearly pushed their lunar rover to the breaking point and set two records.

In 7 hours 23 minutes 26 seconds on the lunar surface, the longest time astronauts have spent outside their lunar landers, Capt. Young and Col. Duke rode their four-wheeled rover "like a camel" past yawning craters and treacherous 20-degree slopes in their search for volcanic mountain bedrock that oozed from the moon's interior four billion years ago.

Their stay outside Orion beat last summer's Apollo-15 moon-walk record by 11 minutes 23 seconds. The astronauts had asked mission control for permission to set the endurance record.

During their expedition along the slopes and craters gouged out of lofty stone in the Descartes Highlands, the rover lost its tilt-reading device, a rear fender, part of its rear-wheel drive and finally almost its entire navigational system.

The loss forced Capt. Young to follow his own tracks back to the glittering Orion on the Cayley Plains.

Altitude Record

The astronauts nevertheless managed to set another record in their drive into the highlands, a prime target of their \$445-million mission. In struggling up the 1,660-foot peak above the boulder-strewn plateau, Capt. Young and Col. Duke viewed the moon from the highest point reached by man.

The two explorers also trudged through dusty terrain and at times crawled on their knees to inspect rocks, searching for volcanic remains billions of years old.

It was for just this type of material that the Apollo-16 landing site was selected after a debate among scientists, but the samples Capt. Young and Col. Duke encountered appeared different from what had been expected.

Instead of a great deal of volcanic basalt, the astronauts reported seeing large amounts of breccia—rocks compacted from fine particles.

"What we found here was pretty much a surprise," said scientist astronaut Anthony England, capsule communicator during the walk. "It wasn't what the crew was briefed to expect."

Near North Ray

As they neared North Ray, the astronauts reported they were running into smaller craters, making for a bumpy ride.

"Oh, oh," Capt. Young said at one point, apparently as he dodged an obstruction. "Oh, man."

Col. Duke said that some craters they passed looked like "very, very fresh craters."

"There's North Ray up there," Col. Duke said after they drove up a ridge north of Orion. "Look at the big rocks. John..."

The astronauts drove past a mound called Turtle Mountain.

As Capt. Young surveyed the terrain, he said, "I hate to tell you, Houston, but these mountains just don't look the same as I expected."

The astronauts said there were fewer rocks strewn about north of the landing site, in comparison to the terrain to the south visited yesterday.

"As you look to the northeast, you get a rather spectacular view of rolling hills pock-marked by large boulders and subdued craters," Col. Duke said.

Navigation 'Super'

Col. Duke reported midway in the trip to North Ray Crater that the rover's navigation system was "super."

"Boy, we're down to where the rock population is almost nonexistent," Capt. Young said. "Hope it stays that way for awhile."

But then the terrain got rougher.

"Look at the view, look at those boulders," Capt. Young said as he got another look at North Ray Crater.

"There are some tremendous boulders on North Ray. They get bigger as we get closer," Col. Duke said.

"My description of the crater—50 percent of it is covered with boulders on the interior. We cannot see the bottom. The boulders are sprayed out in definite rays..."

Tass reported yesterday that Prof. Florensky, with other Soviet scientists, has worked out the total of cosmic dust that has fallen on the earth from space.

Meteorites and meteor dust come to this planet, while particles of earth are similarly given off into space. On balance, Prof. Florensky believes that the earth gains. He also believes that, just as the earth started billions of years ago from a dust cloud, so the process is still going on, even today.

The death toll rose to seven in flood-stricken Styria Province today when an Austrian Army helicopter, engaged in rescue operations, crashed with three soldiers aboard after hitting a power line.

The crash occurred south of the town of Knittelfeld, center of the flooding which official reports earlier today described as slowly receding.

Four people, including a schoolboy, were reported dead by last night as a result of the floods that hit the central and southern parts of the province following torrential rains.

Heavy rainfalls have also swelled rivers in other parts of Austria.

IRISH MASQUERADE—Member of IRA on guard at barricade in Bogside neighborhood of Londonderry Saturday. It was first time IRA men had occupied such positions.

New Attacks, 2 More Deaths End Violent Week in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1) the ousted Protestant leader said on British television, "there will be a more serious security situation in Northern Ireland than we have seen."

Another denunciation of the direct rule assumed by Britain's Conservative government came from a rebellious member of the Tory party, member of Parliament Enoch Powell. Addressing a party rally in Scotland, he demanded that Prime Minister Edward Heath send troops into Northern Irish strongholds of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, to open those areas to all Ulster citizens. The Tory party took the unusual step of banning in advance the distribution of Mr. Powell's text, which reportedly was considered a personal attack on Ulster's British administration.

William Whitelaw, Mr. Whitelaw himself dismissed speculation that he might soon send the army into the IRA强holds in Londonderry, Belfast and other Northern Irish cities. "I will not be panicked or tempted into operations which will be bound to cause substantial casualties to women and children," he said at a party meeting in England. "But I will not

back down from what is right—at the right time."

The IRA, however, said that such a British Army invasion of their strongholds was imminent.

"The decision has been taken," a leader of the rebels' outlawed army said. "Only the pretext is awaited. It will come very soon."

All traffic into Londonderry's Bogside and Creggan areas, controlled by the IRA, was stopped and checked at military-style checkpoints by IRA members.

Sentinels, masked and armed with submachine guns, noted automobile numbers and the home addresses of drivers.

"It is like an armed camp," said traveling salesman Richard Whaley after a visit to the Bogside. "For the past few days there has been feverish activity. Burned-out vehicles have been replaced by concrete barricades. There is an air of urgency in the preparations."

British Army sources said intelligence operatives indicated that the IRA's two factions, the Official and Provisional wings, were now cooperating in preparations for fighting with the army.

The father of the 11-year-old boy who died last night in a Belfast hospital said the youngster had been hit in the head by a rubber bullet fired by a British soldier Thursday. The child's skull was "crushed like an eggshell, he never had a chance," said the father, a 51-year-old baker.

Neighbors Find Body

The elderly farmer found dead over the weekend was Joseph Leitch, whose body was discovered by neighbors at Culibkey, County Antrim.

The flare-ups of attacks over the weekend included a 30-minute gun battle between snipers and British troops today in Castlederg, on this province's western border with the Republic. In another border town, Newry, a policeman was hospitalized after being shot while investigating a break-in at a shop.

Throughout the weekend militants have been refusing to obey last week's industrial relations court order to return to normal working for a 14-day cooling-off period.

If they continue to defy the order, leaders of the three big rail unions face the prospect of being hauled before the court to explain why their members are ignoring the court. The unions have instructed their members to return to work.

Five members of the part-time defense regiment were wounded yesterday by exploding Claymore mines planted at a rifle range in Omagh, in the western part of Ulster. Three other defense regiment members were fired on in a Catholic area of Belfast yesterday.

The 20 shops wrecked by an explosion yesterday were in Dungannon, County Tyrone. There were no injuries to persons in the area.

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81 in Congress Ask to Meet Nixon on War

To Present Peace Views of Constituents

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Eighty-one members of Congress have signed a letter to President Nixon asking for a meeting to discuss the situation in Southeast Asia.

"We are writing as representatives of our constituents who want an end to U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia," they said in the letter, released today.

The 12 senators and 69 members of the House asked for a meeting as soon as possible and well in advance of Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow next month. The Senate has 100 members, and there are 15 members of the House.

"Our request to meet with you is motivated by a desire to have the benefit of your thinking and share with you, Mr. President, our views on this subject," the 81 signatories said.

Arrangements for the meeting are being made through the office of either Sen. Frank E. Moss, D.-Utah, or Rep. Donald M. Fraser, Minn., the letter said.

In Westfield, N.J., Vice-President Agnew yesterday accused one leading Democratic presidential candidate of semantic sophistry in not calling North Vietnamese attacks in the South "invasion."

Precisely an invasion.

"They refuse to call it by its proper name—an invasion—and that is precisely what it is, an invasion, a classic all-out, no-olds-barred, over-your-neighbors-border invasion," the Vice-president said at a Republican fund-raising dinner.

He said that President Nixon's democratic critics supported the war when Lyndon Johnson was president but since then have used the word "invasion" only when Mr. Nixon sent troops into Cambodia in 1970.

Mr. Agnew said: "If going to be aid of a country under attack by invading forces from another country is immoral, then our participation against Adolf Hitler in World War II was immoral."

At his weekend retreat, Camp David in Maryland, Mr. Nixon maintained silence on the Vietnam fighting while conferring with his two top national-security advisers, Henry Kissinger and Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Hanoi Warns Its Populace To Expect More Bombings

HONG KONG, April 23 (AP)—The North Vietnamese population was told yesterday to prepare for continued U.S. air raids by evacuating women, children and the elderly from urban areas, constructing more and better air-raid shelters in cities and towns, and improving air-raid facilities.

Nhan Dan, North Vietnam's official newspaper, gave top priority to getting women and children out of towns, cities and manufacturing districts into rural areas, saying that it was "the responsibility of all compatriots to help first in population dispersion and then in caring for those dispersed."

Population dispersal and stepped-up air-defense activities must be carried out absolutely and rapidly," Nhan Dan declared in a statement broadcast in the Vietnamese language by radio Hanoi.

The apparently urgent language of the statement could mean that North Vietnam had set its air defense defense since former President Lyndon Johnson ordered his 1968 halt to bombing raids against North Vietnam.

It also could be, at least in part, a device to prepare the North Vietnamese people for increased government restrictions and pressure in the war front.

Air-Radio Report

In another broadcast, North Vietnam said three U.S. warplanes were shot down Friday over Thanh Hoa when "waves of 50 bombers and fighter-bombers" arbitrarily and criminally attacked civilian populated areas, causing many innocent deaths and injuries.

The brief Vietnamese-language broadcast did not specify the types of planes claimed shot down or what happened to the



United Press International
ANTI-WAR MARCH—Demonstrators marching curb-to-curb along Haight St. in San Francisco en route to an anti-war rally Saturday at Kezar Stadium in Golden Gate Park.

U.S. Anti-War Rallies Go On for 6th Day

(Continued from Page 1)

and fired an M-1 rifle at the crucifix on the altar.

Police said the veteran, Robert P. Pighay, 24, was subdued by an off-duty patrolman and several parishioners. He was dragged out of the church, shouting "Make love not war, that's what he died for" and was jailed without bond.

Ten members of the Harvard University track team refused to compete in Friday's meet at West Point, and the other 30 members said they would wear white armbands as a protest symbol.

In Washington, 23 protesters, most of them law students, most of them law students,

marched from the Capitol to the White House chanting "Stop the bombing. End the war."

Fake bombs were found outside the doors of more than a dozen military recruiting offices in Minneapolis-St. Paul area yesterday.

Police said unsigned, typewritten notes calling for an end to the war and stating that the bombs were fakes were attached to clocks and material designed to look like explosives.

"If we were to have used the same tactics as the American government is using in Haiphong and Hanoi, there would be nothing left of this recruiting office," the notes said in part.

U.S. Group in Europe Sets Anti-War Drive

PARIS, April 23 (Reuters)—A campaign has been announced here to mobilize American business men and soldiers in Europe against the renewed escalation of the war in Indochina.

A group of 20 U.S. businessmen in Paris is making contact with U.S. Chambers of Commerce throughout Europe and North Africa, to get signatures for a protest petition to be presented in Washington by members of Congress.

The group, International Americans to Stop the War, said it was also trying to reach GIs.

Barcelona March Stopped

STOCKHOLM, April 23 (Reuters)—About 600 people tried to stage an anti-Vietnam war march through the city center yesterday but police dispersed them soon after they set out, informed sources said.

Several marchers tossed gas-line bombs in Las Ramblas, the main boulevard, in an attempt to disrupt traffic during the third demonstration here this week against U.S. involvement in Indochina.

The demonstrators, carrying 10 red flags and a North Vietnamese flag, dispersed 10 minutes after they started out when three jeep-loads of police arrived, the sources said. Two arrests were reported.

In the nearby town of Tarrasa, a group of 250 people, many carrying Viet Cong and North Vietnamese flags, paraded in heavy rain to make a similar protest.

They distributed propaganda leaflets signed by the underground labor movement "Workers Commissions" and the Catalan Communist party. Police did not appear, eyewitnesses said, and the marchers dispersed after burning an American flag.

West Berlin Protest

BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—Some 10,000 mostly young West Berliners demonstrated in West Berlin yesterday to protest the suspension of the peace talks.

Two congresswomen said yesterday that their conversations with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong diplomats have convinced them the two delegations were "earnest" about their desire to resume the suspended peace talks.

Mrs. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., and Mrs. Patsy Mink, D., Hawaii, criticized the Nixon administration's suspension of the peace talks after discussion with Viet Cong, North Vietnamese and American diplomats on what had caused the stalemate.

Mrs. Abzug said upon leaving the U.S. Embassy she felt the reason was that "President Nixon doesn't want to get out of Vietnam." She remarked she has always been critical of the President's policies.

The two congresswomen have spent nearly three hours talking with Hayward Isham, deputy to chief negotiator William J. Porter. Earlier yesterday they conferred at suburban Choloy-le-Roi with chief Hanoi negotiator Xuan Thuy. Friday, they had a long conversation and dinner with Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Viet Cong foreign minister and negotiator.

"We are satisfied that they (Hanoi and the Viet Cong) are earnest about this desire to negotiate," Mrs. Mink said.

The new report, prepared for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's Senate subcommittee on Refugees,

the General Accounting Office has reported that U.S. refugee relief programs in Laos are being used in part to support paramilitary forces there. These forces, it was said, include Meo tribesmen who serve in the clandestine army operated by the Central Intelligence Agency.

In reporting that the refugee program was being used as a cover by the CIA, the GAO was expanding on a report last month that the civilian health program was being used for the same purpose.

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The GAO report said that as of June 30, 1971, the refugee program supported 20,000 "paramilitary personnel" and 105,000 of their dependents. Most were said to be Meo tribesmen in Xiang Khouang Province, serving in the CIA's clandestine army under Gen. Vang Pao.

2 Congresswomen See Reds Serious On Peace Talks

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3 U.S. Officers Penalized Over Vietnam Battle

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—The U.S. Army Friday ad-monished a general and reprimanded two other officers over an enemy attack on Fire Base Mary Ann in South Vietnam in March, 1971, an assault in which 23 Americans were killed and 76 wounded.

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2 Bombs Found At U.S. Memorial To Berlin Airlift

BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—Two homemade bombs were found on a U.S. Air Force plane that serves as a memorial to the 1948 air lift that saved West Berlin. The bombs were dismantled today before they could go off.

An Air Force spokesman at Tempelhof Airfield, where the C-54 Skymaster is mounted for public display, confirmed the incident. Police said that an Air Force officer in civilian clothes saw one explosive device in a plastic bag under one of the plane's wheels. The officer removed the device and put it in an open area, the police added, and informed security officials.

The time was about 1:30 p.m. and the two bombs were set to go off at 2 p.m., the police added.

However, the new GAO report noted that the program was a partial cover for the CIA, but also, for the first time, connected the Agriculture Department with the paramilitary operation.

The report said that the department was providing in the 1972 fiscal year, which ends June 30, commodities worth \$14 million, a part of which goes to the clandestine army's tribesmen, as well as unspecified funds to transport the food from the United States to Thailand and then on to Laos.

Delegates agreed that should Sen. McGovern not win the nomination, the endorsement would be reconsidered.

Allard K. Lowenstein, former Democratic representative of New York, was re-elected national chairman of ADA.

ADA Endorses McGovern Effort

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—

Americans for Democratic Action

today endorsed Sen. George P. McGovern for presidential nomination by the Democratic party.

Climaxing a three-day convention at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, the 600 delegates passed the endorsement only after setting down minority report which would have endorsed Sen. McGovern and also would have severely criticized Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, a former ADA stalwart who fell from grace with the liberal organization during the Johnson administration.

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Nixon Aide Hints at ITT Gift to Democrats

By George Lauder

ENGLISH, Ind., April 23 (WP)—Murray Chotiner, long-time adviser to President Nixon, hinted strongly here last night that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. had been planning to make a \$500,000 contribution to the Democratic party for its convention in Miami Beach.

Mr. Chotiner told newsmen after a Republican dinner here that the arrangement, as reported to him, was dropped because of the public furor over a similar ITT offer that was allegedly made to the Republicans.

In any event, Mr. Chotiner openly challenged Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien to explain his silence in the ITT controversy that has so far focused on the GOP.

Demonstrating his philosophy that the best defense is a good offense, Mr. Chotiner departed from his prepared text at a Lincoln Day dinner in this southern Indiana town to suggest that the Democrats should also be held to account for the dealings of the giant conglomerate.

Not GOP Alone

"You would judge from the newspaper accounts that ITT was our problem," Mr. Chotiner said of the debate over ITT's plans to donate several hundred thousand dollars for the Republican Convention in San Diego.

"Have you noticed that Larry O'Brien, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is being singularly quiet while all this is raging in the newspapers?" he said. "I think it's a question Mr. O'Brien could well answer."

can party. He has never been known to be bashful."

Page 4—Monday, April 24, 1972 *

Republican Counter-Offensive

The American reaction to the renewed bombing of North Vietnam cannot be exactly described as "mixed." There are few signs of any public support for the attacks—but on the other hand the opposition, on the nation's campuses and the city streets, is muted by comparison with the demonstrations evoked by the American incursions into Cambodia and Laos. The real intensity comes at the political level—among the members of the Nixon administration on the one hand and the Democratic opposition on the other.

So far as domestic tranquility is concerned, Mr. Nixon may feel that the situation is in hand. But this, after all, is an election year, and Vietnam is a very vulnerable point for the Republicans. So the administration has mounted a counter-offensive at home against its critics with many administration leaders involved, and, of course, Vice-President Agnew prominent among them.

Mr. Agnew's approach being expressed in full-dress speeches, gives the administration public rationale in some detail. Broadly, it follows these lines: The Democratic critics were themselves involved in the policy which created the Vietnamese tragedy, but with the ardor of converts are overlooking the North Vietnamese invasion which provoked the bombing.

There is little point now in trying to create some kind of chronological hierarchy of virtue in respect to this disastrous conflict. And, by the same token, there is not much more to be gained by examining the bases, in morality or in whatever may apply of international law, to either the North

Vietnamese adoption of full-scale warfare or the American response. Hanoi has undoubtedly escalated the land fighting hugely. In the mad logic of war, it had a "right" to do so—and the administration, on the same assumptions, had a "right" to reply with bombs. But any "right" that entails the killing of large numbers of people, when there are other respectable alternatives, is, on the face of it, nonsense.

North Vietnam did not have to risk so much and kill so many at this stage in the war for any goals that are worth the cost. And the American bombing above the DMZ is hardly likely to produce any more satisfactory outcome. It is not necessary to palliate the invasion to find the United States guilty of a similar folly in bombing the North, nor is it sensible to hallow Hanoi's offensive in order to emphasize that guilt.

There is a much more responsible reply that the administration might make to its opponents at home. It could accept the North Vietnamese invitation to resume the Paris talks in secret, and at the conference table. There seems little prospect that such talks could advance far while the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are making their own advances on the fighting fronts. But the willingness to substitute talking for battling is very important now, and the outcome of discussions is really as unpredictable as the outcome of the fighting. Moreover, one cannot conceive of a majority of the American voters rebuffing a President for trying to talk, rather than bomb, the United States out of its present impasse. Quite the contrary.

Raising the Ante

Hanoi's proposal to resume the semipublic Paris peace conference and to discuss resumption of private talks, despite continuing American bombing of North Vietnam, provides an opening that Washington is unwise to ignore. The United States can lose nothing, even if the semipublic talks remain mere propaganda exchanges, and it might gain a good deal. The possibility of progress toward a negotiated settlement cannot be ruled out in advance. Moreover, Hanoi's offer involves a concession that should not be belittled.

The minutes of the 1963 conversations released by North Vietnam's delegation, while incomplete and misleading in part, remind us that from 1965 to 1968 Hanoi insisted that the bombing had to halt before there could be a peace conference, and it finally won this point. Now Hanoi is pressing the United States to return to the table although the bombing has resumed. In effect, Hanoi now has acknowledged, even while issuing denials, that there was an "understanding" on Communist military restraint in 1968 as the *quid pro quo* for the bombing halt.

Whether or not the so-called 1968 understanding amounted to a tacit agreement, Hanoi clearly "understood" that Washington would feel free to resume bombing north of the Demilitarized Zone if the Communists attacked South Vietnam's major cities or if they invaded South Vietnam in force across the DMZ, as they did earlier this month. While that DMZ operation continues, Hanoi's representatives evidently are prepared to sit across the conference table from the Americans, whose planes are bombing North Vietnam.

However, the information now released by both sides makes it quite clear that nothing in the 1968 "understanding" requires Communist military restraint in areas other than the DMZ and the cities of Saigon, Hué and Da Nang. By calling on the Communists to halt their current offensive everywhere, the Nixon administration has posed a new condition going far beyond those in the

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Shifts in Romania

There has been a lot of shifting and shuffling in the Romanian party apparatus over the past few months. Mr. Ceausescu, the party leader, is trying simultaneously to reduce corruption, improve efficiency, tighten security, fight off Soviet pressures, and surround himself with men he can trust. This is bound to require some fairly crisp and risky juggling.

—From the Times (London).

Giap's Offensive

Gen. Giap's all-out onslaught on South Vietnam rages unabated. It is still too early to predict what the eventual outcome might be. One thing, however, is already

clear. If the object was to deal the South Vietnamese forces a smashing blow at the first impact, which would send them reeling in demoralized disarray, then that object has failed.

Particularly in the northern battle zone, immediately south of the Demilitarized Zone, the South Vietnamese Third Division, after first falling back, rallied and was able to take a heavy toll of the big Russian T-54 tanks. North Vietnam now has 12 divisions committed outside its own territory, and 80 percent of their heavy equipment is Russian-supplied. North Vietnam itself has been denuded of troops.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 24, 1887

NICE—Yesterday Queen Victoria of England received the visits of M. Gambard, the Spanish Consul, and Msgr. Chapon, the Bishop of Nice. With the latter Her Majesty conversed for fully a quarter of an hour. Her Majesty also sent 3,000 francs to the mayor of Nice to be distributed to local charities, and a handsome pearl bracelet with an autographed picture to Dame Sarah Bernhardt, the great actress.

Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1882

NEW YORK—Wild scenes marked Miss Geraldine Farrar's farewell at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. When the curtain came down on "Zara," fully 5,000 Farrar fans stormed the stage and carried the diva to her automobile which the stage-hands tried to pull up Broadway traffic congestion prevented this. In a farewell talk, Miss Farrar hinted that she will appear under David Belasco's management.



How to Re-Elect Nixon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The anti-war

student movement has reached another critical point in its turbulent history.

Some of its leaders are advocating violence again, and some are holding back, while the majority of the university students seem apathetic or frustrated, so this may be a good time to look at the problem.

The hope of the campus militants apparently is to influence President Nixon to stop the bombing in Vietnam and maybe even to drive him out of office, but, while the tactics of violence undoubtedly contributed to these results with President Johnson in 1968, the situation now is quite different.

Johnson had over half a million American soldiers in Vietnam in the spring of 1968 and no plan to get out. There was no visible movement then toward an accommodation with China or the Soviet Union, no real progress toward control of nuclear arms, no tangible evidence of European unity or East-West agreement on European security, no cease-fire between the Arab states and Israel in the Middle East, and no realistic negotiations for world monetary and trade reform and the reunification of the nation.

The country is sick of violence, sick of Vietnam and bored to death with the trivial squabbles of the Democrats; and militants, who are even less popular now than when they helped elect Nixon in 1968, is only going to divide the country even more, and perpetuate the very things they fear and hate the most.

Key to Peace

The sticking point that just barely holds Nixon's Vietnam policy together is the American prisoners of war, and on this issue the anti-war student movement might have some influence. The more demonstrations there are against the President on the campuses, the more Hanoi is likely to believe that it can win the war by invasion and violence and by holding the American prisoners as hostages and by counting on anti-war public opinion in the United States.

An argument could be made for all this, but it's not likely to be the sort of campaign oration Nixon would choose for re-election and, in any event, he is not going to be diverted from his

present course by campus turmoil, which he regards as a political asset, or by compassionate arguments that the bombing is only destroying the country he thinks he is saving.

Maybe calmer minds around him, and there are a few, will convince him that the provocative challenge of the enemy's invasion across the DMZ, had as it is, is not as important as his larger objectives of a new understanding with China in Asia and with the Soviet Union in Europe and the Middle East.

What would Nixon do if Hanoi suddenly turned over every single American prisoner to their families? Tell the people of this country in an election year that the bombing and the war had to go on to defend the Saigon government, with an army of over a million men, a thousand American planes, over 500 helicopters, and an air force of over 40,000? To assure the strategic balance in the Pacific and the triumph of democracy in Indochina?

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Maybe calmer minds around him, and there are a few, will convince him that the provocative challenge of the enemy's invasion across the DMZ, had as it is, is not as important as his larger objectives of a new understanding with China in Asia and with the Soviet Union in Europe and the Middle East.

What would Nixon do if Hanoi suddenly turned over every single American prisoner to their families? Tell the people of this country in an election year that the bombing and the war had to go on to defend the Saigon government, with an army of over a million men, a thousand American planes, over 500 helicopters, and an air force of over 40,000? To assure the strategic balance in the Pacific and the triumph of democracy in Indochina?

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Area of U.S. Suburbs Grew By One-Third During 1960s

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).—The land eaten up by sprawling American suburbs increased fully a third during the 1960s, according to a new Census Bureau report.

But even with this increase, the report showed, metropolitan America still covers only a trifling proportion of the nation's land area. About two-thirds of the population now lives on less than 2 percent of the land.

The strong increase in urban sprawl evidenced by the census report is the result of two strong trends working at once. The population, increasingly, is concentrating in metropolitan areas. At the same time, the density of these areas is decreasing.

The report thus demonstrated that more Americans now live in cities and suburbs, but they live farther apart and over a much larger area.

In 1960 urban areas contained 135.3 million people. By 1970 the total grew 19 percent to 149.3 million. In the meantime, the land covered by such areas grew 35

percent, from 40,238 to 54,103 square miles.

This is now 1.53 percent of the country's total land area, 3,536,856 square miles.

The definition of "urban areas" used in the report covers all towns of 2,500 or more. Data were also presented for the narrower category of "urbanized areas." These are cities of 50,000 or more, plus surrounding areas which have at least 1,000 people per square mile.

By this definition, the entire state of New Jersey has virtually become an urbanized area. As of 1970, its density was 958.1 per square mile, the highest of any state. Rhode Island, the previous leader, had 906.4 in 1970.

For urbanized areas only, the report showed that as of 1970 they contained 88 percent of the population living on almost exactly 1 percent of the land. In 1960 the figures were 84 percent of the population living on 0.7 percent of the land.

During the 1960s, the U.S. population grew 13 percent to 203.2 million, and overall density went from 51 to 58 people per square mile.

World Density

World density is 68 per square mile. In Belgium, the figure is 522; in Japan, 720; in China, 200.

In urban areas of the country, density is clearly much higher—2,760 people per square mile in 1970. But this represented a sharp drop of 13 percent from the 1960 figure of 3,113.

The drop reflects a continuing decline in the population of dense inner cities and the growth of much less dense suburbs.

For example, Manhattan—the most densely populated center in the country—has dropped in 20 years from a density of 90,000 to about 70,000 people per square mile.

Its population declined in the 1960s alone by some 10 percent to 1,585,233. The population of the entire city of New York, meanwhile, was nearly stationary at 7.9 million.

The population of New York's suburbs, however, jumped almost 20 percent to 8.8 million, during the same period.

The new report, CB-72-100, is available free from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or from Department of Commerce field offices.

Chinese Release 2 Sailors Seized Near Hong Kong

HONG KONG, April 23 (AP).—An American, both bankers in Hong Kong, said today that Chinese Communists who captured them and their yacht had treated them "very well" during the two days and nights they were held on a small island—even providing them with food, beer and bedding aboard their yacht.

Michael Dowling of Pasadena, Calif., and John Fearnhead of Sydney said after their release that they mistakenly sailed to within a mile of Lamma Island, 25 miles south of Hong Kong, on Friday. They were taken into custody by three junks and towed into a small harbor.

The two men were kept aboard their anchored 26-foot yacht until their release this morning.

"The Chinese showed no animosity or antagonism whatsoever," Mr. Dowling said. "They appeared interested only in establishing that we were what we said we were."

U.S. Woman Crosses Atlantic To Visit Dentist at a Saving

By David Binder

BONN, April 23 (NYT).—Mrs. Louise Shaw lives in Winston-Salem, N.C. Her dentist, Dr. Manfred Freise, lives here. Since 1970, she has been flying to Bonn for treatment because, she says, it is cheaper and better than dental service in her home town.

She came upon the idea two years ago when her neighborhood dentist in Winston-Salem said that it would cost about \$1,000 to provide her with six gold crowns. "I went home and sat on the porch and cried," she recalled. "We just could not afford that sort of fee."

Her husband, Svennum, a former newspaperman who teaches journalism at Wake Forest University, comforted her with the recollection of the good and reasonably priced dental treatment they received here a decade earlier when he was a foreign student.

Soo Young Lee, Seoul's Envoy To Paris, Dead

PARIS, April 23 (AP).—The police reported yesterday that South Korea's Ambassador to France, Soo Young Lee, committed suicide Friday by impaling himself on a kitchen knife he held against a wall.

They said investigation disclosed that the 51-year-old envoy had been depressed for some time.

Mr. Lee, while serving in Paris since 1963, had concurrently acted as Ambassador to the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Senegal, Chad, Gabon and Madagascar.

A trouble-shooter for the late President Syngman Rhee of South Korea, he was a veteran negotiator and took part in the Panmunjom conferences that ended the Korean war.

Mr. Lee was deputy minister of foreign affairs in 1960. Ambassador to the United Nations in 1961, special envoy to African countries from 1962 to 1965, chief of the economic mission to Canada in 1962 and Minister of Information in 1964.

Correspondent for the Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Shaw did some calculating and some letter writing. Then she came to Europe on Icelandic Airlines, whose round-trip fare was \$210 then. By the time she returned home, she had spent about \$500 and had six new crowns and a pleasant stay in Europe to show for it.

Tax Benefit, Too

At tax time last year, Mrs. Shaw learned that the U.S. government also took a favorable view of her long-distance dental treatment and allowed the 10,000-mile round-trip air fare as a deductible medical expense.

"We were told that by halving the cost of treatment in the United States, we had increased our taxable income, which pleased the government," she said.

Delighted by the experience,

Mrs. Shaw dispatched her husband to Dr. Freise at Christmastime for a gold inlay and gum treatment and their 14-year-old daughter for orthodontic work.

The Shaws reckoned that they had saved about 50 percent.

Now Mrs. Shaw is here for new dentures, having given up hope on a fitting that would be painless. She said that her new snap-on denture provided by Dr. Freise was perfect at half the cost at home. "Besides," she said, "I am having a wonderful time here, so good that I have lost track of the date."

Asked about Dr. Freise's qualifications, Mrs. Shaw said: "He has studied at three universities in the United States and also in Switzerland and Sweden, and he is competent. I enjoy going to the dentist here."

Alleta Sullivan Dies; 5 Sons Killed on Ship

WATERLOO, Iowa, April 23 (AP).—Alleta M. Sullivan, 77, mother of the five Sullivan brothers who died when their warship sank during World War II, died here yesterday after suffering a stroke.

When the USS *Juniper* was sunk off the Islands in November, 1942, her sons—George, 29; Francis, 26; Joseph, 23; Madison, 22; and Albert, 20, went down with the ship. They had enlisted in the U.S. Navy shortly after the outbreak of the war and had asked that they be allowed to serve together.

Their deaths were a major reason for a later Navy policy prohibiting all the sons of a family from serving on the same ship.

Swiss Isolationists

ZERMATT, April 23 (Reuters).—Residents have launched a petition against a proposed road to link this village with the rest of Switzerland because they fear the traffic will shatter the peace of their community at the foot of the Matterhorn. Zermatt is reached only by rail, air or foot.



Associated Press
Some of the thousands of cyclists on the Champs-Elysées Saturday who were demonstrating in Paris streets against role of automobile in urban pollution.

Bonn Recalls Its Envoy at Athens' Bid

American Base Involved in Row

BRONX, April 23 (Reuters).—West Germany yesterday announced that it was recalling its ambassador to Athens at the request of the Greek government in the diplomatic row over Greek political prisoner George Mangakis's flight to Germany eight days ago in a West German military plane.

They said the missile had a diameter of about 12 feet, about a third larger than the SS-9, the biggest Soviet missile that has been deployed.

Although U.S. officials in several branches of government

agree that the new missile could be test-fired in a matter of days,

somewhat doubt that this will be done before President Nixon's visit to Moscow on May 22.

Christian Xanthopoulos—Palamas, alternate foreign minister of Greece, announced yesterday that Greece is to review the rules on use of the U.S. Athens air base. Prof. Mangakis left the base in the West German plane.

The Athens side said that a joint committee of American and Greek officials had been set up to determine whether Greek laws and sovereign rights were adequately safeguarded under present arrangements.

The Bonn Foreign Ministry said that Ambassador Peter Limbourg would in a few days leave the Greek capital, with his envoy's status ended as of the day before yesterday.

Greece on Thursday had demanded the withdrawal of Mr. Limbourg because of his alleged participation in organizing the escape of Prof. Mangakis, who left after his provisional release from prison on health grounds.

He had served nearly three years of an 18-year sentence for plotting to overthrow Greece's army-backed regime.

A leading West German paper reported that Prof. Ehmke, the head of Mr. Brandt's chancellery, is a friend of Prof. Mangakis.

The right-of-center nationally-circulated *Die Welt* described Mr. Limbourg as "the victim of a hobby diplomat" and said he had been "sacrificed on the altar of professional self-righteousness."

Indications were that the plan to free Prof. Mangakis was not born in the Athens embassy, the Bonn Foreign Ministry or its Defense Ministry, but in Prof. Ehmke's chancellery, the newspaper said.

A number of other nationally-circulated newspaper, the independent and conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, commented that the recall of Ambassador Limbourg had created a situation which could no longer be redressed with pretty words.

He believed he was always getting the short end of the stick," Chief Wakeman said. "He always had the feeling that he was being picked on."

Charles R. Simpson, 24, of nearby Holden, Mo., went on the five-minute rampage Friday evening.

The slain policemen were Donald Marler, 28, father of one child and an officer for one year, and Francis Wirt, 24, who had been on the police force less than a month after Army duty in Vietnam. He was single.

Witnesses said the long-haired Simpson, wearing old Army fatigues, cut down the two policemen with a burst of rifle fire in the back as they walked in front of a local bank.

Darting into the bank, Simpson sprayed it with bullets, inflicting superficial wounds on two employees, Deborah Roach and Mary Stewart.

Simpson ran past a cleaning shop and a burst of gunfire brought down Orville Allen, a delivery man in his 50s.

Allen, wounded in the chest and right leg, was in critical condition.

Dashing on to the sheriff's office, Simpson fired two shots through a window into the living quarters of Sheriff Bill Gough, who was hit in the right shoulder and right leg while eating dinner. Sheriff Gough's condition was listed as good.

Simpson ran back toward the square, then shot himself. More than 100 rifle cartridges were found in his pockets.

Holden Police Chief Albert Wakeman said that Simpson had been in trouble frequently, mostly for traffic violations with his motorcycle.

"He seemed to get quite a kick out of trying to upset things around town with his motorcycle," the police chief said. "He seemed to be in with the militant people—the younger group that was turned this way. He was very

agitated about Dr. Freise's qualifications," Mrs. Shaw said.

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Democratic contenders: Humphrey, Muskie, McGovern.

Rail Test For British Labor Law Union Chiefs Bow But Not Members

By Bernard D. Nossiter
LUNIONS, long criticized for their "I'm all right, Jack" approach to work, have woken up last week to find their world had gone woof.

The newly created Industrial Relations Court slapped the huge Transport and General Workers Union with a fine of \$50,000 because the union had defied the court's order to end its boycott of two Liverpool trucking firms.

The three rail unions took one look at that decision and promptly decided that they had better obey another order from the court, to knock off their slowdown for 14 days and go back to the bargaining table.

This is unprecedented in collective bargaining here and marks a major turning point for industrial relations. Its full implications are only now beginning to be grasped.

Little Law

Unlike the United States, there has been little codified law to govern unions and wage bargaining here. For the most part, the process has been worked out by trial and error and by case law made in traditional courts.

This fit the British temperament where no written constitution rules the land. As Vic Feather, the shrewd but chaste general secretary of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) observed the other day:

"We are not a law-abiding people; we are a decently behaved people."

Prime Minister Edward Heath, however, and his fellow meritocrats who now run the Conservative party, came to office convinced that "decency" was good enough.

This, Heath and company believed, was especially true in labor relations. In their eyes, the unions have been winning inflationary pay increases that threaten the competitiveness of British industry as Mr. Heath leads the country into the Common Market's customs union.

New Measure

So last year Mr. Heath got a new law governing industrial relations through Parliament. It is a rich and complex document that draws on the Wagner, Taft-Hartley and Laederman-Greenlaw for its inspiration.

Mr. Heath's TUC decided that the best course of action was to ignore the new law. The member unions of this British counterpart of the AFL-CIO have refused even to appear before the new court that the act established.

The law came into force during last winter's coal strike. But Mr. Heath was reluctant to use it in that dispute because popular sympathy was so clearly with the miners.

As a result, the miners came away with a big pay increase, about 20 percent, and the government's 8 percent target was smashed. A humiliated Heath went on national television to denounce lawlessness and to promise grimly that it would not happen again.

Oddly enough, the first use of the new law was not by the lurching government but by a pair of small private truckers in Liverpool. They complained to the new court about a rockworkers' boycott against them, a boycott flowing from a jurisdictional dispute. The court first imposed a fine of about \$13,000. But the Transport and General Workers Union simply ignored the order to service the truck firms and equally ignored the fine.

Then the rail unions ordered their men to work no overtime and to apply literally every one of the thousands of safety rules.

The Heath government, convinced that the inconvenienced commuting public was dead set against the rail workers, decided that this was an ideal time to invoke the law's emergency provision.

The government got the new court to order a 14-day cooling-off period on the rails. When the union chiefs saw that the industrial relations judge had sacked the dockers with the second fine 10 times as large as the first one, they decided to ask their men to call off the slowdown.

All this looks splendid for Heath and company, but there are many unanswered questions in the new terrain that is being explored here.

On the rails, will the government continue to be tough and refuse to pay a penny more than the 12.5 percent increase a mediator has recommended?

If the slowdown continues, more or less spontaneously, as it did into the weekend, what will the new court do? Can it hold the union responsible and impose even bigger fines for contempt? Can it issue orders against 200,000 individual rail workers and hold them for contempt?

Nobody here knows the answers. But one thing is clear: Britain's labor relations will never be the same again.

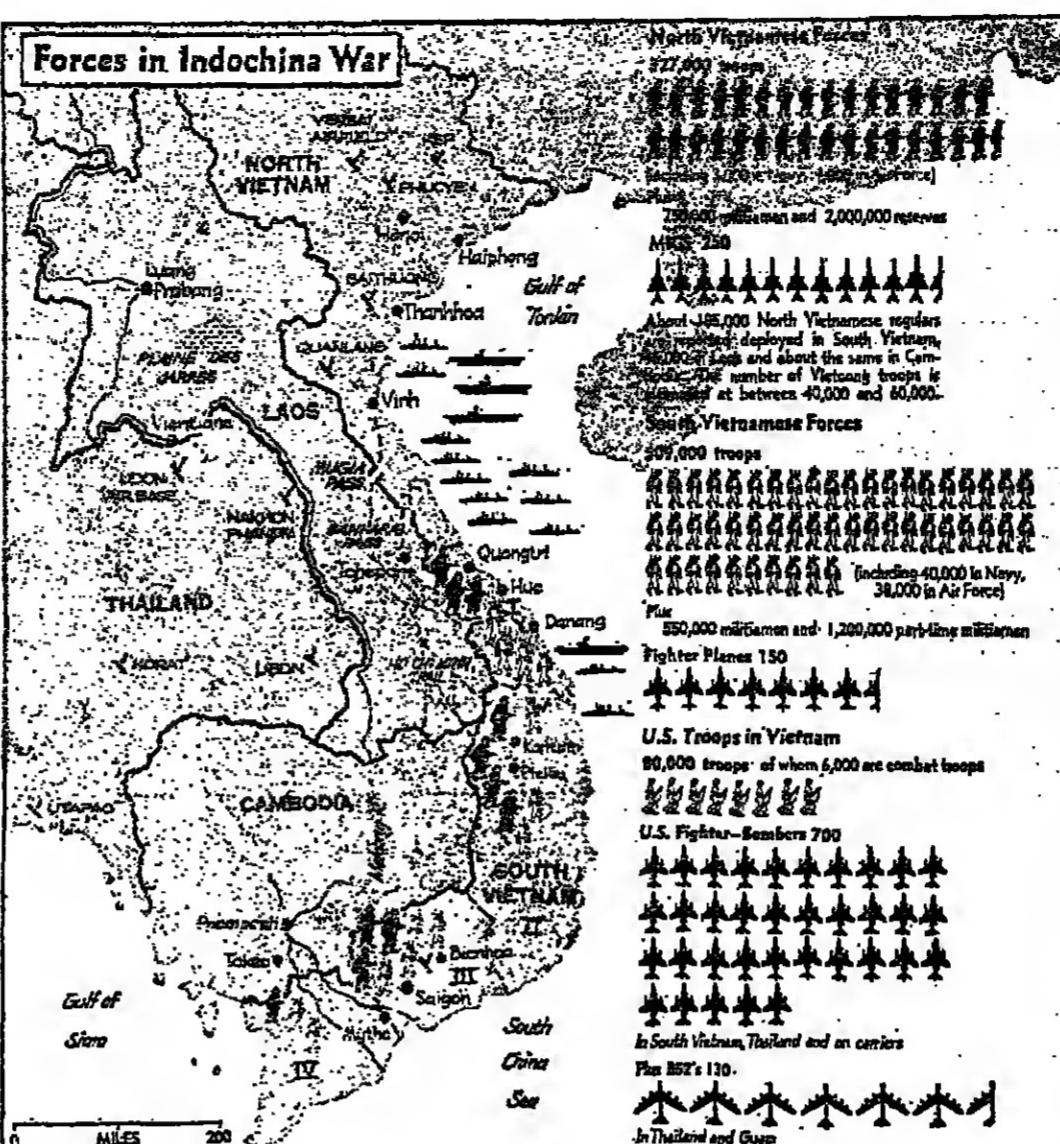
Stop-Wallace Effort

But if Sen. Humphrey can win in two big industrial states, he will have situated himself for a role in the effort to stop Gov. Wallace.

The former Vice-President will face the Alabama governor in head-to-head contests in Indiana and West Virginia, and he appears to have a good chance to beat Gov. Wallace in both states. Former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina is given a shot at beating Gov. Wallace in that state.

Three defeats for Gov. Wallace in three sizable states, if they are accomplished by substantial margins, would do much to dull the luster of the governor's expected win in Tennessee and to dispel the sense of gloom Wallace engenders in party regulars.

If Sen. Jackson does really badly in Ohio, he may drop out, accord-



3d Week of Hanoi Offensive

Victory Through Air Power?

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIKON (NTD)—The planes took off after midnight last Sunday—18 giant B-52 bombers from Thailand, 100 jet fighters-bombers from the Danang base in South Vietnam and the aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin heading for Haiphong. Never before had the slow, unmaneuverable B-52s gone so deep into the North Vietnamese heartland with its formidable array of Soviet-built ground-to-air missiles. But never before had the strategic situation in Vietnam taken quite the same form.

The North Vietnamese ground offensive in South Vietnam was in its third week. The fighting was at its heaviest since the celebrated Tet offensive of February, 1968. On all three fronts—in the northern province of Quang Tri just below the Demilitarized Zone, in the Central Highlands and in Binh Lao Province just north of Saigon, the South Vietnamese Army appeared to be holding its own with the massive assistance of American air power.

But in the process the government of President Nguyen Von Thieu had committed all its strategic reserves to what it clearly regarded as a battle for survival. Saigon's best units had been relieved of the task of securing the populated provinces away from the fighting fronts and thrown into bloody combat with the North Vietnamese. And now the North Vietnamese ground strategy presented the United States with an opening.

Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the American commander, was convinced that the Communists had stripped their deadly air defenses around Hanoi and Haiphong and moved them south to support their offensive in Quang Tri Province. His headquarters dashed off a series of contingency plans code-named Freedom Torch. One of them, Freedom Torch Bravo, called for raids of medium-range intensity against targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

The plan was modified by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and approved by the President and the planes took off. Joined over the Gulf of Tonkin by their fighter-bomber escorts in the predawn hours last Sunday, the B-52s swept in a wave over Haiphong, dropping scores of tons of bombs on petroleum storage areas and truck parks in the harbor area.

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The week's escalation demonstrated more forcefully than ever before the determination of the United States to take the war North again, if necessary, rather than risk losing everything it had been trying to build in the South over the past decade.

And Hanoi's response to the air strikes demonstrated that the North Vietnamese are as determined as ever to fight back—and are bringing new technical sophistication to the fray.

It was the first such enemy attack in the entire war. The afternoon of the destroyed Higbee took a direct hit from a bomb. Shrapnel fragments splattered the Oklahoma City.

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Associated Press
The automobile at the moment of impact in test.Associated Press
Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe checks damage.

Air Bags Fail, Dummies 'Hurt' During Testing of Auto

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Air bags failed to inflate during the test of an experimental car and sent the lifelike dummy occupants smashing into a thoroughly cracked, but unshattered windshield as the vehicle slammed into a concrete wall at 50 miles an hour.

The car was developed with a \$4-million federal grant and survived the crash better than a conventional auto during the test Tuesday, which was watched by Transportation Secretary John H. Volpe and representatives of 22 auto manufacturers.

In addition to the smashed windshield, the experimental car suffered some apparent damage to the front bumper portion, but the rear two-thirds was virtually unmarked.

The conventional car was demolished as it slammed into the wall.

The air bags, designed to protect passengers who aren't wearing seat belts, were supposed to inflate within three 100ths of a second after impact. Scientists said they believed the air source failed to function.

Mr. Davis, chief of systems en-

gineering for Fairchild Hiller, developer of the auto, said an immediate investigation would be conducted to determine why the air bags failed to inflate.

"We believe the car held up better than expected," Mr. Davis said, "but we're going to have to find out very soon why the air bags failed. I'll assure you it will be the subject of serious investigation."

Watching from 150 feet away Mr. Volpe said the results of the experiment and others could be the key to sweeping changes in the auto industry in the not too distant future.

The dummy in the front pas-

senger seat test was split in two at near the middle of the back. A third dummy, in the back seat, reportedly showed no visible signs of damage. Crash data will have to be fully analyzed before it can be determined why the air bags did not work and what the consequences would have been for the occupants, a spokesman said.

The conventional car's hood

was shoved through the wind-

shield and its front end was

flattened and pushed back into

the passenger compartment.

Mr. Bress' capsules would employ two forms of power: rockets,

By Burton Anderson

PARIS (UPI)—Hyman Bress, the Canadian violin virtuoso, spends an extraordinary amount of time traveling. But unlike many international commuters, he is not inspired by the fact that he can fly from New York to London in just over six hours or that the Concorde might cut that time by half.

Jets not only pollute the atmosphere, he argues, they are costly, noisy and slow. This is not idle sniping at the airlines, but the views of a man with a master plan to revolutionize world travel.

Mr. Bress envisions rocket-powered capsules guided by laser beams speeding through vacuum tubes suspended 400 feet below the ocean's surface. Each capsule could carry 200 passengers from the United States to Europe in less than an hour, for an estimated fare of \$25 to \$30, or it could carry 40,000 pounds of freight the same distance in about 15 minutes at speeds up to 17,000 miles an hour.

Coming from a musician with "an ordinary scientific background," the scheme sounds like sci-fi. But between concerts, he has presented his designs to experts of industry and government in at least seven countries. Their response indicates that the man is no ordinary dreamer.

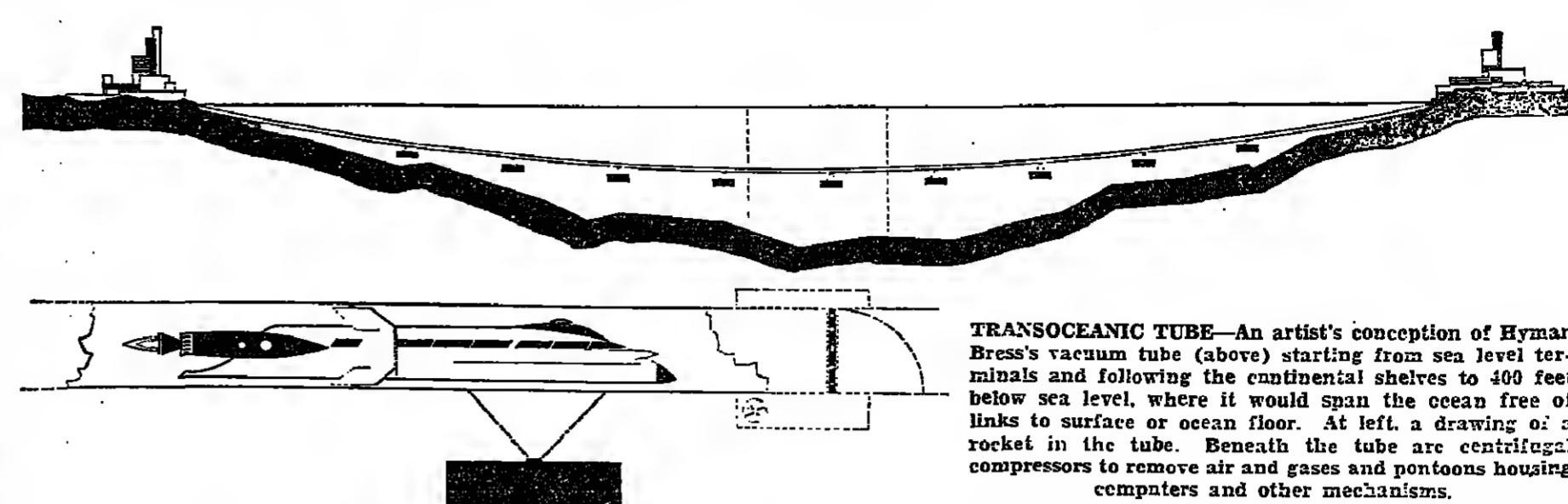
Mr. Bress, who is also a composer, takes an innovative approach to the violin. It is noted for his renditions of Schoenberg and other contemporary artists. He regards his pursuit of a better form of travel as a natural extension of his musical career.

"The problems of the violin are scientific," he asserts. "In a broad sense I consider myself a scientist."

Technologists of the Atomic Energy Commission, NASA, the U.S. Navy, West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and the U.S. Concrete Pipe Co. agree that, on paper at least, his ideas are sound. And the technical problems involved seem not nearly so formidable as putting a man on the moon. Mr. Bress points out that most of his system's components exist or are rapidly being developed and could be adapted with relative ease.

For example, Messerschmitt has devised a computer system in which small passenger cabins guided by computers hover over magnetic field tracks. Electrically powered, they run almost noiselessly with no moving parts to wear out. Company scientists have assured Mr. Bress that the magnetic hovering principle could be applied to large capsules powered by rockets.

Mr. Bress' capsules would em-



TRANSOCEANIC TUBE—An artist's conception of Hyman Bress's vacuum tube (above) starting from sea level terminals and following the continental shelves to 400 feet below sea level, where it would span the ocean free of links to surface or ocean floor. At left, a drawing of a rocket in the tube. Beneath the tube are centrifugal compressors to remove air and gases and pontoons housing computers and other mechanisms.

burning the same inexpensive fuel as space vehicles, and linear accelerators.

The linear accelerators would give the vehicle an initial soft thrust and build speed until the rockets took over, reaching an acceleration of about 10,000 feet a second across the Atlantic (the Pacific's size would favor greater speed).

Although the capsules could move much more rapidly with freight, when carrying passengers they would be held to a comfortable velocity of one-tenth gravity, or about one-fifth the impact of a normal start on a motorcycle.

Gates at mile intervals along the tubes would create a series of chambers vacuumized by centrifugal compressors in each capsule's path. The gates would open as the vehicle approached and close in its wake so that air and gas could be pumped out for the next one. The capsule would be slowed by building air pressure in the chambers in its path until it reached a speed where the

linear accelerators could take over.

The transoceanic tubes, about 18 feet in diameter, would be built of stressed concrete and steel and coated with carbon fiber to resist the pressure of about 10 atmospheres at 400 feet below sea level. Mr. Bress's plans call for three such tubes suspended side by side in each two-way line: the two outside tubes for eastbound and westbound traffic and the center one for emergency use. The tubes would be connected at intervals so that capsules could move from one to the other.

The tubes would descend from sea-level terminals on each side of the ocean and be anchored to the continental shelves until they reached 400 feet, a depth that is relatively motion-free and well below shipping levels. Three-directional water-thruster stabilizers of a type already developed by the U.S. Navy would suspend the tubes with no links to the surface or ocean floor. Computers directing sonar beams off

the ocean bottom would keep the entire span perfectly aligned.

Provided beneath the tubes would be pontoons—to house the stabilizers, computers and power mechanisms—and casings for the centrifugal compressors. Heavy nets would protect the span from sea life or other moving objects. Power would be drawn from breeder reactors on the ocean floor. Now being prepared by the AEC for use in five to seven years, the reactors would have a capacity of 700 to 1,000 megawatts, enough to serve two transatlantic lines.

Mr. Bress points out that the reactors, although designed to be cleaner than other sources of power, would be the only form of pollution in his system. But he says, "there is reason to hope that by the time we begin the pollution problem will be solved."

He is convinced that his scheme would provide not only the cleanest, safest and fastest form of travel conceivable, but the cheapest as well. The estimated

outlay for a single two-way line across the Atlantic is a rather staggering \$10 billion to \$20 billion.

But once installed, he maintains, its operating costs would be only a fraction of those of any other form of mass transportation.

"When I started to work on this, I tried to imagine the most logical methods, to follow the lines of least resistance," he says. From the time, several years ago, when he drew up his first plans and cautiously approached the scientific world with them, he has pursued the principles of the vacuum tube, rockets and nuclear power.

"I've been on the spot before juries of experts, brilliant minds,"

he says. "To my amazement they've almost always ended up agreeing with my original ideas."

I think I have an advantage in that I'm not an engineer. I'm not constricted by my background."

The swaying of scientific minds is just the beginning of a vast

campaign to see his project through. He has now applied for patents and is sounding out industry and governments on building an international consortium.

"The greatest problem is getting people to accept an entirely new concept in travel," he says, pointing to the psychological disadvantages shared by subways, tunnels and submarines. "But I think any disadvantages would be overcome by the safety element. The system must be made absolutely foolproof, even if it means building the capsules to submarine specifications."

Mr. Bress believes that magnetic levitating trains will eventually enable capsules to travel overland with only minor adjustments to existing railroads.

"In the beginning, I believe the best possibility is to link the United States and the Common Market," he says, "but there are no limits. The Pacific is better suited to the system than the Atlantic. There's really nowhere on earth where it couldn't go."

When a Jewish Ballet Star Wants Out of Russia

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK (NYT)—The news from the Soviet Union that Valery Panov has been dismissed from Leningrad's Kirov ballet is distressing. Panov is a Jew and, earlier this month, he applied for an exit permit to emigrate to Israel. Now he has been removed from his job. His wife, Galya Ragozhina, was also dismissed. A ballerina with the company, she has now, I understand, been taken back into the Kirov at the level of the lowest-paid member of the corps de ballet.

While American dancers are signing petitions requesting that the Panovs be allowed to leave the Soviet Union, it might be timely to say something about Panov himself. He is practically unknown in the West. Although he is one of his country's leading dancers, he has only once been allowed out to dance in the West. This was in 1958, when he danced at Madison Square Garden. After one performance, he was unexpectedly summoned home. Since then, whenever the Kirov ballet has toured the West, Panov has been left in Leningrad.

I have seen Panov dance many times in the Soviet Union. I have also seen him in class with the late Alexander Pushkin, who was also the teacher of Rudolf Nureyev and the outstandingly gifted young Mikhail Barishnikov. Panov is a brilliant demi-caractere dancer and an extraordinarily subtle actor. His dancing as Basil in "Don Quixote," for example, is sensational. Technically, he has few if any equals in the world. He dances harlequin in the old "Harlequinade pas de deux" in a way that is dazzlingly acrobatic, but his repertory also includes such classic roles as the

Bluebird in "The Sleeping Beauty" and Albrecht in "Giselle." Last year, in Konstantin Sergeyev's new ballet, "Hamlet," he shared the title role with Barishnikov.

It has always seemed strange that a dancer of such distinction has never been allowed to take part in the Kirov Ballet tours, for it is evident that he would immediately establish himself in the West as one of Soviet ballet's most popular stars. Yet the Kirov has always decided to get along without him, and this in itself must be frustrating to any artist, especially one of Panov's temperament.

Now it is to be hoped that the Soviet authorities will accede to his wish to leave for Israel and will cease penalizing him for a situation that has never been of his making. I have every reason to believe that had he had the opportunity to dance abroad in the way of his colleagues, he would not have taken the grave step of trying to leave the country permanently. But it does seem as though there is no longer any place in Russia for Panov and the only humane thing would be to let him and his wife leave.



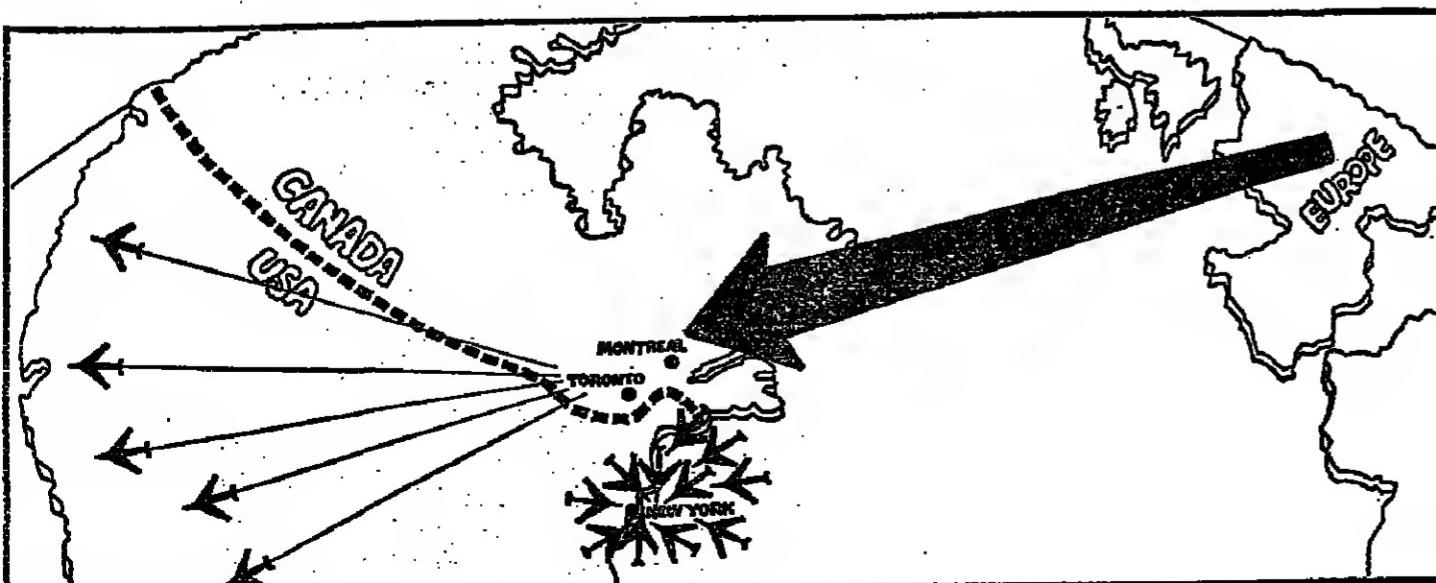
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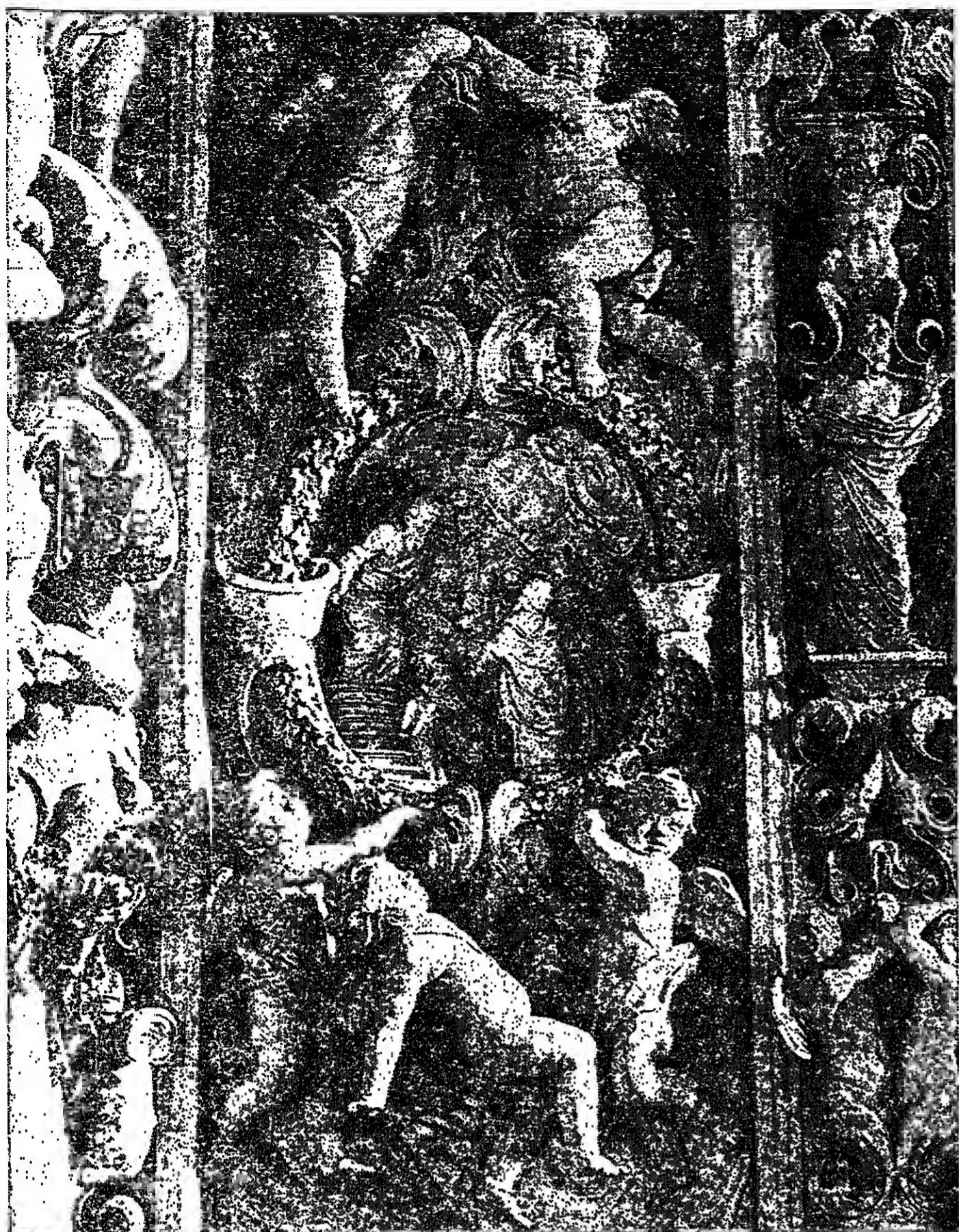
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Tourism

In Italy

Special Advertising Report
prepared by the
Marketing Department
of the
International
Herald Tribune

Florence and the Italian Pleasure Principle

FLORENCE. — Perhaps the chief value of a prolonged stay in this city, above and beyond whatever beauty and culture that may be soaked up, is the Italian pleasure principle—learning to savor the moment.

There is a lot to experience, and Florence offers much, perhaps even too much—not just for those who have come out of a sense of duty, but for those who have the time to savor it. Art historian Bernard Berenson, after years of residence, said that he still hadn't had enough.

Where, then, can the 20-city-in-21-days pilgrim begin? Perhaps Florence in five hours: the Duomo, the Golden Doors Baptistry, Giotto's bell tower, the Piazza della Signoria—all those struggling, voluptuous nudes in all that chaste, stern and delicately proportioned architecture.

Maybe if one can just absorb this plaza, he will get his Florence quotient. Then two *di rigore* art galleries, the Pitti Palace and the Uffizi. And as a reward for obedient sightseeing, time to shop on the Ponte Vecchio for jewelry.

That is one way of "doing" Florence. Unfortunately, it is the most common way. The primary satisfaction such touring offers is that one has seen something that one has always promised oneself to see.

But if one gets over the I-must-see-it—because-it's-there complex, a lot can be mined from this quintessential Italian city.

Let's start with the museums, which are exhausting but worth it. The Uffizi (the building of Medici offices designed by Vasari) houses the famous Botticelli "Birth of Venus," "Spring" and Madonnas; half of Uccello's "Battle of San Romano"; Leonardo da Vinci's "Annunciation"; famous works by Cimabue, Giotto, Simone Martini, Duccio; the great Greek Medici Venus sculpture, plus works of the most important artists, Italian and foreign, through the 16th century.

All of this is the worst clutter imaginable. The natives shrug smugly at the overcrowding and say, "What can we do? We have so much."

Hardly less chaotic is the Pitti Palace, with its great collection of Raphael, 14 Titians, eight Tintoretos, 12 Rubens, and many others. At least here, however, there is solace from so many masterpieces in the adjoining Boboli Gardens. The gardens, too, are a Renaissance work of art designed as a suitable background for Medici pageantry, but they don't require visual concentration.

For a change after the paintings: sculpture. The Bargello Palace or National Museum—distinctively Florentine medieval with a 137-foot-high tower known as La Volognana—is a Donatello treasure trove with such famous works as his David, San Giorgio, San Giovannino; some works by Michelangelo, excellent terracottas by the Della Robbias, and some worthwhile Verrocchios and Pollaiolos.

Another is the Cathedral Museum, with statues from the old facade of the cathedral (replaced in the 16th century), including four prophets by Donatello. Perhaps it is because these statues—taken indoors to protect them from the elements—were created and have served as part of the city's architecture that they are so strangely moving.

Another not-to-be-missed museum is San Marco, a former monastery decorated by Fra Angelico and containing some of his best works, including the "Crucifixion" in the chapterhouse.

It is easy to get a little too much of Michelangelo's "David" in Florence, with what the reproduction in the Piazza della Signoria, the colossal copy in Piazzale Michelangelo and all the plaster statuettes and postcards. One should, however, see the original before passing judgment. It is at the Accademia Museum.

Then there are the churches, especially the Duomo, or cathedral. Situated in the middle of the street and gaudily decorated with geometric lozenges of dark marble, it makes quite an impression. Brunelleschi is said to have been inspired by his studies of the Pantheon in Rome to attempt the dome. It was the first great achievement of Renaissance architecture. And it is still impressive, especially when seen from the hills across the Arno River or from Pisa.

Next to the Duomo is the simple rectangular shaft of the bell tower, which nicely contrasts with the huge dome. Although Giotto died in 1336, nearly 70

years before the tower's completion, his designs apparently were followed faithfully enough so that it is always credited to him. Like most of his work, it stands between Gothic and Renaissance concepts.

The baptistery is the most interesting of the three buildings. The oldest, it originally served as Florence's cathedral. Built on the ruins of the governor's residence, some of the ancient columns were incorporated into it. It is pure Romanesque, octagonal, decorated outside with green and white marble. It is a

thing by living in it.

The city's markets are wonder-

ful introductions to Florence and

may be all that the avid shopper takes in of a day that was found

as a trading post and has

never tried to be anything else.

The Mercato Vecchio has de-

appeared, swallowed by the 14th

century city planners and regen-

erated as the unsuccessful Piazza

della Repubblica. The Mercato

Nuovo—the Straw Market—flow-

ishes, however. Hambags and

papier-mâché trays are its

staples.

Florentine food is much like

all else in the city: austere and

rich and well-balanced and basi-

cally earthy. It is rarely flaun-

ty or of the spectacular. It is

easy to reproduce a Renaissance

meal in Florence today—not a

Medici banquet but what every-

one ate and still does—infused

artichokes, chick pea soup, bra-

red meat, fritata of eggs, fish

soup with bitter herbs, fruit in

season, a little bread and cheese.

Inexpensive and wholesome,

with the best cooked from the best

ingredients.

Suck a meal naturally includes

Cigliani, the most maligned of

Italian wines. It is sharp and

dry, the perfect accompaniment

for roasts and game. But it is a

terrible traveler. In Florence it

is on its home ground.

Florentine beef is the only

steak in Italy acceptable to the

American palate. It costs more

but it is money well spent. The

local pasta specially, whatever its

shape, is *alla Fiorentina*, which

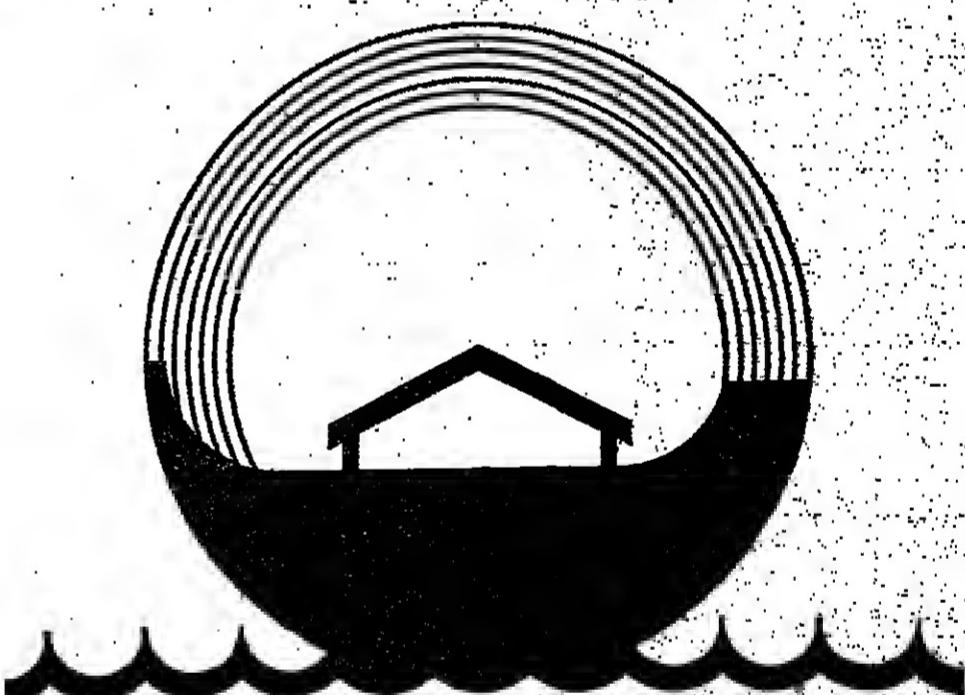
means with spinach. A dish worth noting, also, is *piselli alla Fiorentina*—new peas simmered gently with oil, garlic, parsley, smoked ham, salt, pepper and water.

Poets write sonnets about the

beauty of the food.

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JULY 1972

Tourism In Italy

Beauty... History... Quality... Hospitality

ROME—When John and Mildred looked over the plethora of travel folders and advertisements to plan this year's vacation, they found the competition for the dollar considerable. Yet areas of the world which had received tourist previous had not come to such a degree—a share of the tourist pie were vying eagerly with the giants.

Poland, Israel, Portugal, Yugoslavia and north African nations were attempting to lure John and Mildred away from the traditional vacationlands: France, Italy, England, Scandinavia. Their desire to see "something else"—they had visited the standbys and some of the less frequented areas in previous years—was strong. But along with the largest percentage of other international travelers, they chose Italy.

Their reason was simply quality: the quality of the art and historical remains; the quality of the accommodations, service and food, and the price for that quality compared with the somewhat lower costs in competing countries.

The logic of the average tourist, like John and Mildred, finds elaboration in the office of Sigismondo Fago Golfarelli, who heads the foreign press and publicity division of the Italian State Tourist Department (ENIT).

"I'm not saying that other countries don't have characteristics as worthwhile to tourists as Italy has," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says. "But Italy has a little of all Mediterranean countries, because all of them have passed through Italy, leaving a little of their history—from the Spanish Argonauts to the French Angeous, to the Greeks of the ancient Magna Grecia, to the Roman Empire, to the Arabs. They have all passed through here, and so from all we have the imprint of their civilizations."

But there is more than just history. "Other countries don't have such tourist facilities, the hotel systems and, above all, the services. And with those things, the quality. Here, even in the modest hotels, a tourist normally finds himself served and treated in a way that is difficult to find in other places."

"So the competition is not only a thing of price, since prices are evening out everywhere," he says. "The fact is that a tourist in Italy says: 'I can spend 100 in Italy and receive 100 in quality; in another country I can spend only 80, but qualitatively I receive only 60.'

"It is important to realize that competition is not based exclusively on price, but also on the quality of service. At a certain point, one prefers to be more comfortable, to have better food, better service in the hotel—and the possibility of finding cheap, small restaurants even if the hotel costs a little more than it would in another country," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says.

Italy has the most hotel space in Europe, with 19,135 hotel, 8,817 pensions, 13,791 rooming houses counted by the end of last year. Most of those quarters are concentrated in central and north Italy. But there are intense ef-

Italy has a little of all Mediterranean countries, because all of them passed through, leaving a little of their history... From all we have the imprint of their civilizations.

torts in the south and in Sicily and Sardinia to develop facilities. The government is providing low-interest loans for tourist development in those areas.

"The tendency has been to build tourist villages instead of simply big hotels or a chain of them," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says. "In this way, the infrastructures are increased by the building of golf courses, etc., to make the stay of the tourist more pleasant."

By the end of 1971, there were a total of 1,373,586 beds available for tourists. And new hotels and tourist villages are going up, particularly in the south.

Germans have been filling most of those beds. They usually stay for between two and four weeks at the seaside (the Adriatic, mostly) or at one of the northern lakes. The French, Swiss and Austrians—whose countries border Italy—are the next largest national groups of visitors, but their stays are usually much briefer.

Americans compose the sixth largest national group of tourists in Italy (after the English), but they also comprise the second largest group in terms of overnights. They usually confine their stays to hotels or pensions, rather than to camping grounds, and only the Germans figure as a greater source of income.

As usual, the great influx of tourists began during Easter and—except for a reduction around the first two weeks in May—their numbers are expected to increase to a July-August peak and a slow decrease through October.

"We foresee a slight reduction of tourists early in May because of the national elections May 7," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says. The demonstrations and disruptions caused by elections in Italy historically have persuaded visitors to postpone their tour.

Immediately after the elections, however, officials expect the usual heavy movement of Europeans toward the Adriatic beaches all the way south to Apulia. Americans, too, will begin their classical tours, visiting the principal cities: Venice, Florence and Rome.

"Italy is constantly trying to increase and expand her facilities

to correspond to the median level of what tourists around the world demand of a country. For example, the tourist villages, of which we have many from Venice south to Sicily and in Sardinia," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says.

"It must be noted," he adds,

"that private initiative and that of local or regional tourist bureaus are very efficient in promoting tourism and development of tourist facilities. But the central government, which ought to facilitate and contribute to these developments, often cannot work efficiently on a practical basis. This can be attributed to bureaucratic structures which are inadequate and also because government agencies have to operate with funds which don't meet today's needs.

"We ought to have a financial backing in proportion with the benefits to be had from tourism. A company calculates, let's say, 3 to 5 percent of its proceeds to be spent on publicity. We get—for expenses, for tourism promotion—about .001 percent of the intake in Italy (after the English), but they also comprise the second largest group in terms of overnights. They usually confine their stays to hotels or pensions, rather than to camping grounds, and only the Germans figure as a greater source of income.

Autumn is the season for Venice, and a perfect time—as is spring—for Florence, Rome and the south. In winter, it's the Dolomites and the Apennines for sports, and the Amalfi Coast and Sicily for leisure.

Summer is fine for all of Italy,

although the south can be torrid. But mostly, of course, summer is for tourists.

and whenever the ticket-holder wants. The 1,000-kilometer ticket is much cheaper for the distance than the regular ticket, and Italians can buy this ticket as well."

5. Autostrada tolls. Tourists who possess gasoline coupons pay only the minimum toll when using the autostrada from Rome south to Naples and to Earl on the Adriatic coast. "The toll they pay is for the Fiat 500 (the smallest Fiat manufactured)," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says, "even if they drive a Rolls-Royce."

John and Mildred, like most of the tourists, will be arriving during the summer peak season. But Italy is indeed a country for all seasons. Right now, it is balmy along the Italian Riviera. The mountain lakes at the foot of the Alps are surrounded by subtropical foliage and flowers in bloom. It is shirt-sleeve weather in Rome, Florence and Naples. And the swimming season has begun in Sicily.

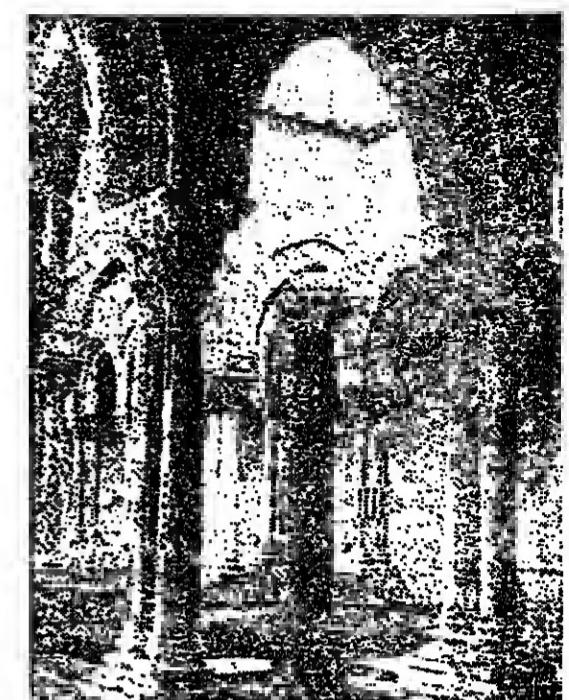
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1972-1972

**IXth CENTENARY OF
THE ARRIVAL OF THE NORMANS IN PALERMO**

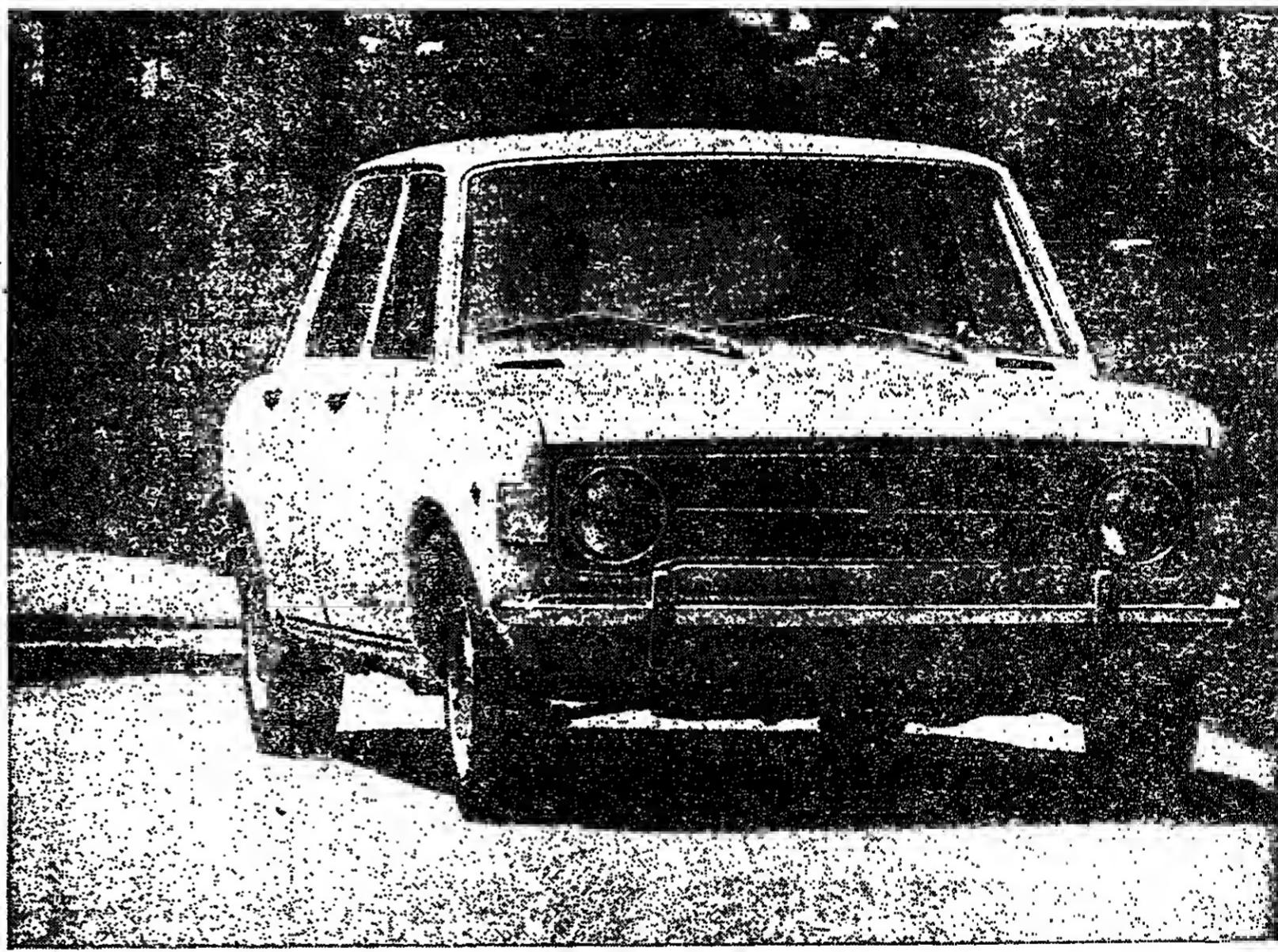


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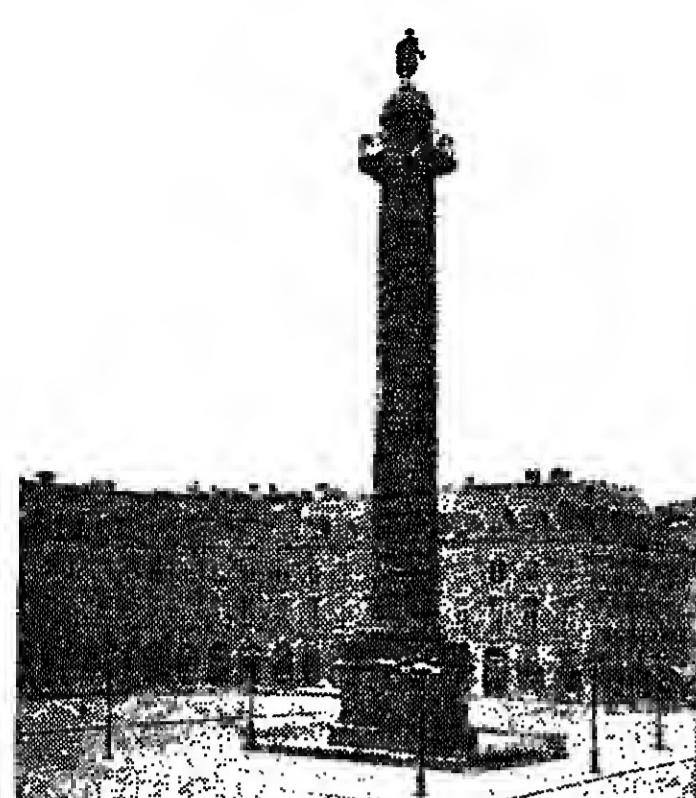
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8½% Sinking Fund Debentures, Series A (unsecured)

Maturing April 15th, 1992

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Wood Gundy
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Dominion Securities
Corporation Limited

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& Company Limited

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& Company Limited

Merrill Lynch, Royal
Securities Limited

Richardson Securities
of Canada

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Incorporated

Harris & Partners
Limited

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18th April, 1972

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chgs						Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chgs						Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chgs					
Bonds		Sales in Bonds		Sales in Bonds		Sales in Bonds		Sales in Bonds		Sales in Bonds		Sales in Bonds		Sales in Bonds		Sales in Bonds	
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Alex Co 5/15/72	27 100	1042	1042	1042	-14	AmcoOil 5/15/72	81 82	8212	8212	8212	+4	Clevell 5/15/72	7 6	624	624	624	-21
Addmfr 5/20/72	29 118	100	100	100	-14	Amoco 5/15/72	137	137	137	137	Clevell 5/15/72	10 11	574	574	574	-14	
Alczn 7/15/72	8 95	99	99	99	-14	Amoco 5/20/72	130 147	125	125	125	Clevell 5/15/72	10 11	574	574	574	-14	
AlpaPow 5/20/72	330 167	104	104	104	+14	AmocoP 5/20/72	10 105	105	105	105	Clevell 5/15/72	10 11	574	574	574	-14	
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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1972

FINANCE

Page 11

Eurobonds

Dealers Group Opens a Dialogue With New Issue Market Makers

By Carl Gewirtz

GENEVA, April 23 (UPI)—Rules governing the Eurobonds market, which currently cover trading practices, may be extended to include operations in the primary market.

At its meeting here Friday, the association of International Bond dealers (AIBD)—the market's self-regulating body—made clear it is expanding its horizons so that the main task of resolving the many "back office" problems that plagued the secondary market in its infancy have been solved.

Rolf Hallberg, senior vice-president of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken of Sweden and AIBD chairman, told the meeting that "we should clearly realize at our responsibility towards the users of the marketplace—borrowers as well as investors—dealing with us in orderly markets. We should do our best to establish rules of conduct which are as simple as possible."

"Odd" Dates Criticized

He criticized setting "odd" dates for interest payments (anything other than the first or 15th of a month), changing material facts in the terms of an issue such as multiple adjustments of stated coupon and the alteration of an obligor) and, by implication, the practice of underwriters not to respect the selling restrictions on new issues.

He called for enlarging management groups and abolishing underwriting in the present form, which may include up to 120 days.

However, he rejected the frequently heard calls for establishing controls over the flow of new issues through a queue system (such as exists in Euro-

mark and Eurofranc loans). "Competition in the market... is the result of the free interplay of supply and demand factors and that is a small price to pay for a really free market unencumbered by regulation," he said.

At a press conference following the meeting, Mr. Hallberg and AIBD secretary Armin Matthei also ruled out any desire to move the organization into a policing body.

Extending Scope.

They envisioned at some point extending its rules and regulations to include dealings in Euro-mark and Eurofranc bonds.

In this context, the membership approved a change in AIBD statutes authorizing it to include under its purview "such other securities as the board may from time to time decide."

Also approved were recommendations to issuing houses urging that bonds drawn for redemption for striking fund requirements or other reasons should be chosen at random and that every prospectus should state the manner in which drawings of bonds will be conducted.

The association also took steps to automate the trading of bonds by recommending its members link with a Honeywell-Bull time-sharing network which would confirm transactions and pass the information to the clearing systems. The system could be operational by year-end, but is only considered viable if there are at least 50 firms in at the start and at least 100 within a year.

Market Difficulties.

In the actual marketplace, meanwhile, the placing of straight debt is becoming more and more difficult and yet new offerings continue to be announced.

The deutsche-mark market is

the most notable example, where

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	115.9	115.5	100.2
Currency in circ.	\$60,682,000	\$60,585,000	\$56,880,000
Total Loans	\$86,595,000	\$86,259,000	\$82,257,000
Steel prod (tonn)	2,722,000	2,898,000	2,905,000
Auto production	183,767	182,297	183,502
Daily oil prod (bbls)	9,780,000	9,781,000	9,906,000
Freight car loadings	501,233	494,785	511,034
Bldg. Pwr. kw-hr.	\$1,742,000	\$1,183,000	\$21,111,000
Business failures	197	232	232

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	88,623,000	80,636,000	78,475,000
Unemployed	4,912,000	5,071,000	4,886,000
Industrial production	109.0	108.2	105.7
*Personal Income	\$896,900,000	\$882,000,000	\$832,400,000
*Money supply	\$231,400,000	\$228,500,000	\$217,700,000
Consumer's Price Index	123.8	123.2	119.4

Figures subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Commerce Dept.

the most notable example, where there are two issues on offer—a rarity which some bankers see as an attempt to market issues before the flow is halted. The latest is Copenhagen Telephone, seeking 75 million DM at 8 3/4 percent. Still on offer is the 100 million DM from Klosterboer-Hunboldt-Dantz Finanz-Holding, a Luxembourg subsidiary of the

German engine and truck manufacturer, which is also expected at 6 3/4 percent.

The problem here is the increasing divergence in yields between domestic issues and foreign bonds. Only one new issue was approved for the domestic market this month—300 million DM for the state

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

U.S. Report on Output for the First Quarter Revives Questions About Inflation Controls

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—

The question of how successfully inflation is being brought under control in the United States came alive again last week after the government issued its tally on the overall performance of the economy in the first quarter.

There were reasons for cheer and disappointment in that report on the Gross National Product for the last three months. The total gain—\$30.3 billion, or 1.8 percent

—was certainly gratifying after the increase of 7.6 percent in the final quarter of 1971, but too much of the latest advance was traced to price increases rather than to real growth.

Inflation represented more than half of the growth in the January-March period—or 6.2 percent. That reality was clearly disappointing to analysts, since it followed an inflation rate of only 1.7 percent in the preceding three months and strengthened doubts about the administration's ability to get the rate down to the projected area of 3 to 3 percent by year-end.

Commodity prices, based on 1957-60, in constant dollars are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business sales are compiled by Dodge Engineers Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

April and May, when available later in the spring, should provide a better idea of what is happening on the inflation scene.

Nevertheless, another reason for optimism recently was the report that wholesale prices for March had increased at an annual rate of only 1 percent after the exceedingly high 10 percent rate for the first two months of the year.

Nevertheless, worry over the price outlook might have been mainly responsible for the nervous, cautious movement of the financial markets last week. The stock market stalled after its recent run-up to historic highs in some averages and showed little net change for the week. The bond market exhibited considerable uncertainty, even though prices showed at least a temporary improvement.

Apart from the disturbing price situation, recent business-financial-economic news has been mostly constructive. Especially heartening to Wall Street has been the upward trend of corporate profits but it is recognized that, in an election year such as this, there could eventually develop strong political pressures to apply restrictions on corporate earnings.

In the latter category have been placed such problems as inflation, unemployment and the cautious inventory-accumulation policy of American industry, as well as the nation's still worrisome international trade and payments situations. But all of them may soon be looking a bit brighter.

Meanwhile, the broad upswing in the economy is being pased by the continued housing boom, rising industrial production, stepped-up capital outlays by business and accelerating consumer buying.

One of the most significant figures in the gross national product report for the first quarter was the rise of \$32.2 billion in final sales of goods and services, compared with the increase of \$15.8 billion for the fourth quarter of last year. At the same time, inventories were increasing by only \$600 million, compared with the gain of \$2.4 billion in the closing three months of 1971. If final sales keep growing, as expected, American business will certainly have to raise inventories in the months ahead, providing added impetus for the rising economy.

The stock market sawed generally last week and ended moderately lower in slightly less active trading.

A total of 1,028 issues on the New York Stock Exchange ended with losses, while 669 managed to post gains and 190 showed no net change, as all of the leading market averages declined modestly.

The Dow-Jones Industrial stock (Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, April 23—Various events worked to weaken the market for the week, as measured by the American Stock Exchange index. It closed at 28.30, down from 28.53 a week ago Friday.

In the over-the-counter market the trend was much the same, with lower volume and weaker prices. The index closed at 141.44 compared with 142.63 the week before.

Weakness early in the week was attributed to a technical reaction.

After a period of strong prices and then some worry about the war in Vietnam and prices dropped a little more. Toward the end of the week news that the consumer price index remained about unchanged in March on a seasonally adjusted basis buoyed prices somewhat. However, figures released by midday Friday showed that mutual fund redemptions had progressed last month at a record rate, and this announcement shocked prices down a little.

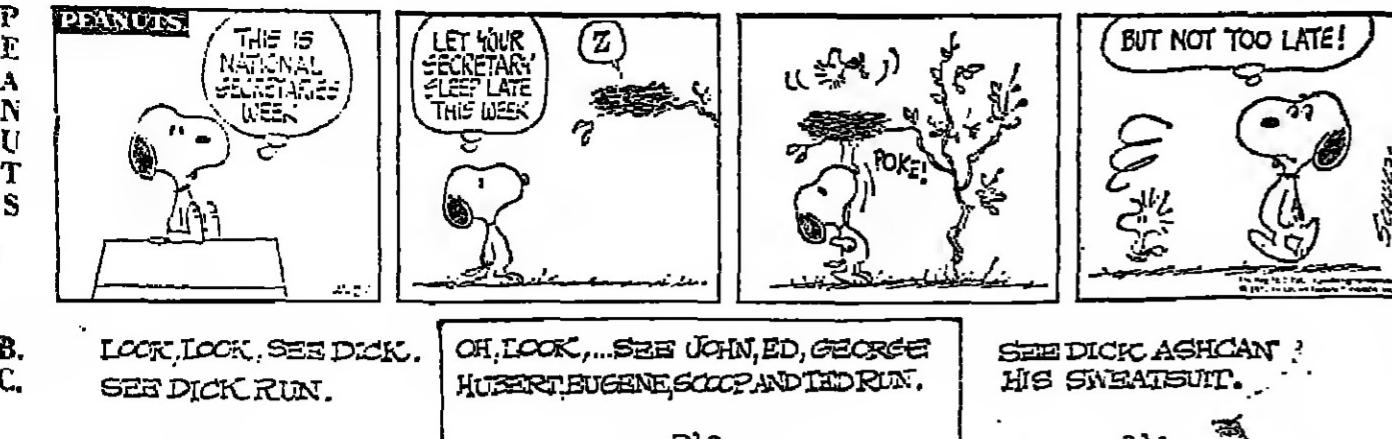
The most active stock on the Amex during the week was Ozark Airlines, with 765,300 shares changing hands. The shares closed at 11.30, up 7.8.

There probably was quite a lot of profit-taking during the week as big price swings came in shares of companies that have recently reported either good sales, prospects or earnings.

Bank stocks were described as "stronger basically" in large volume. Insurance stocks were active, but the volume was not quite so large as for bank stocks.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg.



LOOK, LOOK, SEE DICK. SEE DICK RUN.

SEE DICK ASHCAN HIS SWEATSUIT.



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4-22



HAVE FAITH IN TH' TASTE O' TH' PUBLIC, SON! THEY WON'T PAY NO TENSUN TO VULGARILLA!!

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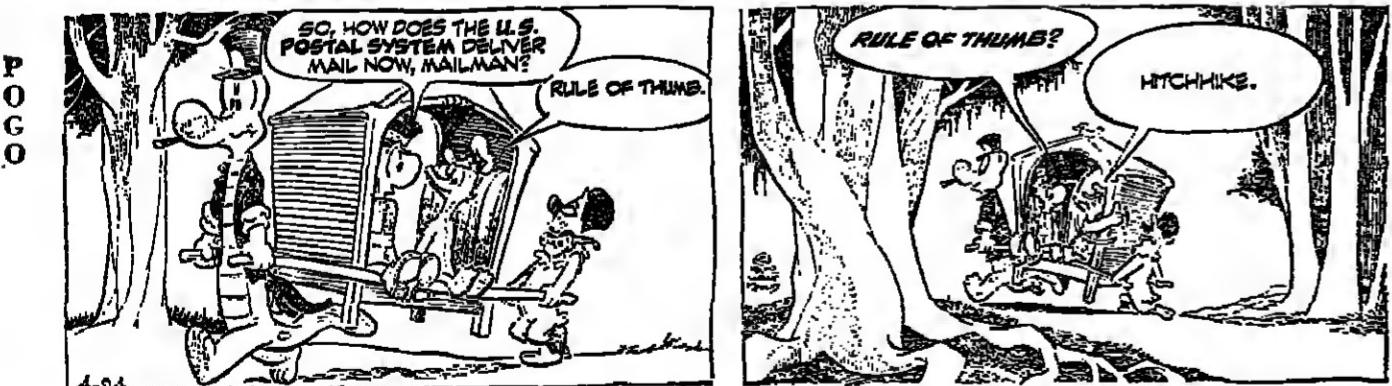
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Lakers End NBA Reign Of Bucks

Victors Gain Playoff Final

By Mark Asner

MILWAUKEE, April 23 (UPI).— "The thing was the big guy," a Milwaukee Buck said about teammate Kareem Abdul-Jabbar "Son-of-a-gum is human after all. Finding that out was traumatic for some of us."

Wilt Chamberlain completed his humanizing of Abdul-Jabbar yesterday and the Los Angeles Lakers ended another embryonic pro-basketball dynasty, 104-100, to gain the National Basketball Association playoff final.

What Chamberlain did to Abdul-Jabbar and his teammates in wrapping up the best-of-seven Western Conference finals in six games cannot be measured by statistics. Abdul-Jabbar scored 37 points and had 25 rebounds yesterday. But he was outplayed by Chamberlain, except for the time the Lakers fell behind by 10 points in the fourth quarter when their offense broke down completely.

Chamberlain's effective hand-and-body-checking proved that Abdul-Jabbar is mortal, not a 7-foot-2 mechanical man. His play inspired the Lakers as much as it subdued the defending champion Bucks.

More Than Scoring
"I can't say enough about Wilt," said shump-riden Jerry West, who provided most of the points in the fourth-quarter comeback. "He contributes so much more than scoring."

Said Laker reserve Pat Riley: "Have you ever seen Wilt want it more? I never saw so much heart."

Asked if he had ever wanted to win a game more, Chamberlain replied: "I don't think so."

Chamberlain, 10 years older than Abdul-Jabbar, immediately established his dominance and the Lakers bolted to a 10-2 lead only to be held back by their own poor shooting.

The Lakers were able to come back from the 85-75 deficit in the fourth quarter, with West finally making key shots after missing his first 11 of the half.

Because Chamberlain's presence at the other end of the Milwaukee Arena court was forcing the Bucks into taking bad shots.

Chamberlain blocked 10 shots, including three on Abdul-Jabbar, and his 24 rebounds, one less than Abdul-Jabbar, seemed a result of home-court statistics keeping as did the fact that he was credited with only two assists.

The Lakers still had a 70-67 lead late in the third quarter when their offense fell apart. At one stage the Bucks' center blocked three straight shots, two by Pat Riley and another by Happy Hairston, as Milwaukee scored 8 straight points for a 78-72 advantage. It was 85-75 before the Lakers regrouped.

It was Chamberlain who supplied the intimidating defense that did it, just as he started the running game that produced 3 straight victories this year and his regular-season record in the NBA's 26-year history.

Chamberlain hit a free throw and a dunk basket. Then West passed to Hairston for two straight fast-break baskets and he second resulted in a 3-point day that reduced the margin to 63-63.

West made his first basket of the half, on a driving fast-break lay-up, to bring the Lakers within a point, 63-64. West scored 6 more points before his baseline jumper brought the Lakers even to 67.

Then Abdul-Jabbar missed a look shot over Chamberlain. The Lakers turned this into a West-Gail Goodrich basket and got bonus point from Hairston when Curtis Perry was detected pushing the Laker forward on the lay-up.

Saturday's Record
Western Conference Final
Los Angeles 104, Milwaukee 100 (West). Chamberlain 30; Jabbar 37. Laker won best-of-7 series, 4-2.

The Scoreboard

TELEVISION—At Charlotte, N.C., Kennewell of Australia took only 47 seconds to score a goal and gain the victory. He 6-4, 8-0, and gain the semifinal of the \$50,000 North American National Bank classic. Australian National Bank under 1000 of the Netherlands, 5-4, in another quarterfinal. Cliff Richey of Canada and Cliff Drysdale of South Africa are the other semifinalists.

Wednesday, Jean King and Françoise Durr of France gained a final of \$15,000. Virginia Glens and Linda Tuer of West Germany are the other semifinalists.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Linda Jolley of Australia, 5-2, 6-2, and Miss Orr upset second-seeded Rosemary Moore of San Francisco, 6-1, 7-6, in women's singles. Linda Jolley has eliminated Australia's Karen Harris, 6-3, 7-5; Miss Orr ousted Janet Sawyer of the United States, 6-4, 6-3. Mrs. Dixon, June, and Vicki Chisholm, 6-4, 6-2, and Miss Orr upset second-seeded Rosemary Moore of San Francisco, 6-1, 7-6, in women's doubles. Linda Jolley has eliminated Australia's Karen Harris, 6-3, 6-1; Miss Orr beat Janet Sawyer of the United States, 6-4, 6-3. Mrs. Dixon, June, and Vicki Chisholm, 6-4, 6-2, and Miss Orr upset second-seeded Rosemary Moore of San Francisco, 6-1, 7-6, in women's doubles. Linda Jolley has eliminated Australia's Karen Harris, 6-3, 6-1; Miss Orr beat Janet Sawyer of the United States, 6-4, 6-3. Mrs. Dixon, June, and Vicki Chisholm, 6-4, 6-2, and Miss Orr upset second-seeded Rosemary Moore of San Francisco, 6-1, 7-6, in women's doubles. 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